The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2264. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Retired Naval Officers Nominated for Restoration.

Reports of Hostilities Between Spain and Mexico.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

SPEECH OF THE HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

The Pension Bill—The Cullom Investigation—The Case of Naval Officer Birdsall, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Out of fifty-eight cases of officers retired by the Naval Board, and subsequently referred to the President for his decision, he to-day nominated thirty[illegible] for restoration. Among the number are the following:

Captain—Voorhees.

Commanders—Armstrong and Long.

Lieutenants—Abbott, Barney, Bissell, Carter, Glasson, Gibson, Hunter, Porter, Perry, Hall, and Ro[illegible].

Lieutenant Watson is transferred from the furlough to the leave-pay list.

A motion was made to refer the nominations to the Committee on Naval Affairs. This was rejected, after discussion, upon the ground that the Senate takes a recess on Thursday, and that the law allowing the restoration expires on the 1st of January.

The President, in his Message transmitting the nominations, expresses profound regret that he could not [illegible] Commodore STEWART, inasmuch as he did not submit his case to the Courts of Inquiry, sitting some months ago, and therefore is not covered by the law under which to-day's nominations were made.

Mr. HALE moved a resolution in favor of STEWART's restoration, which was pending when the Senate adjourned.

Reliable intelligence has reached this City that Captain TOPETE, in command of the Spanish fleet at Tampico, has notified the Spanish Consul of that place that war now exists between Spain and Mexico, and that troops would arrive from Cuba about the 10th of this month, to prosecute hostile operations on the land. This conflicts with the positive statements of Señor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister to our Government; but a few weeks will inform the public as to the real designs of Spain on Mexico. Our Government has no faith in the war story. Another report says that Spain has taken possession of the bar, which means, I suppose, the forts which command it.

The bill granting pensions to all the soldiers of the War of 1812, and all the Indian Wars, will pass the House to-morrow. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

The Cullom Committee of Investigation has adjourned to the 7th of January, because of CULLOM's absence in consequence of illness in his family.

It is stated that the present serious illness of Mr. [illegible] alone prevents his immediate removal from the Naval Office.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad bill are very confident to-night that it will pass both Houses during the Session. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The President has sent to the Senate for restoration to the active list of the Navy the names of about thirty-five of the sixty gentlemen, whose cases were investigated by the Naval Courts of Inquiry. Commodore STEWART's would have been among the number, if it was not for the fact that he did not appeal to these tribunals, but the President has intimated that it would afford him much pleasure if Congress would provide for his (STEWART's) restoration to the active list by special law.

A letter has been received here from a commercial house in Tampico, which states that the arrangement between the Spanish fleet and the Governor of the city, for the settlement of their difficulties, have been broken off, and that two Spanish steamers are now blockading the harbor, and that a Spanish force was daily expected to land at Tampico and take possession of the city.

The form of the Pension bill agreed upon by the House to-day, proposes to give $96 per annum to those who have been in actual battle, without regard to the period of service, and includes within its provisions the regular army, State and Territorial troops, volunteers, or militia, together with the marine corps.

The pensions are secured against attachments for debt.

The Hon. JOHN KELLY has addressed to Speaker ORR a letter resigning his seat as a Member of Congress from New-York, the resignation to take effect on the 28th inst.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE NEW-YORK POLITICIANS—THE PRESIDENT AND TAMMANY—THE PROPOSED OCCUPATION OF SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA—JUDGE WATROUS—GEN. HOUSTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

Several of the New-York politicians who came down here to look after the case of Mr. SCHELL, are still in town, as also is the Collector. The Tammany men are in ecstacies over what they consider to be a perfect triumph for their wing of the party, and a humiliating rubbing down of Mr. SCHELL. Although the latter's scalp appears to be safe at present, it is evidently in a very tender condition. At the interview between the Tammany men and the President, the other day, the Collector, in the presence of the entire assemblage, protested unequivocally that he had always been for the Tammany organization, had never opposed it, and that he intended to support it hereafter. However little the Tammany men believed of all this, the *fact* that Mr. SCHELL found it necessary to assume such a position is held by them as a complete triumph.

The President not only declared that he wanted every Federal officeholder to support the Tammany organization,—which he hoped would be liberalized so as to bring the masses of the people into it,—but he also said that any indication of opposition to Tammany would be good cause for the removal of a Federal official, or a clerk in the public employ,—and would be an insuperable bar to the appointment of any man to office. Mr. BUCHANAN declared further, that employes of the Government must not merely give silent assent to the action of Tammany, but must give such action their active support,—that is to say, must contribute money, muscle and brains to "the cause." This is all the "arrangement" which has been made for settlement of the internecine strife among your New-York politicians,—mangre the prolific protestations of a portion of the Press which intimate that Mr. BUCHANAN has been bold enough to even attempt the cutting of the Gordian knot of New-York Democratic factions. He doubtless intended his declaration, as given above, to have that effect, but no one else than himself can expect such a result. It is supposed that the President, having disposed of this affair, will, at an early day, take up the dispute between MORRISSEY and the Benicia Boy, with a view to settling the vexed question as to which of them is entitled to the Champion's belt.

The Secretary of War has not yet answered the resolution of the House Military Committee, calling for information as to the cost of establishing and keeping up the line of military posts along the frontiers of Sonora and Chihuahua, proposed in the Annual Message. The suggestion that this policy will involve no cost in addition to the present military establishment is undoubtedly erroneous. The Secretary will probably show, however, that it will involve no greater increase of expenditure than ought to be incurred for the proper protection of our own frontier—that an increase of the army is absolutely essential to the proper discharge of this latter duty, and there no larger force and no more money will be required for the purpose of holding and protecting the States aforesaid, than should be voted at once, even though no such policy had been suggested or thought of—in short, that it will only be necessary to change the location of an already needed line of posts, in order to hold Chihuahua and Sonora, and protect our exposed frontier property at the same time. There will be much truth and force in such an argument.

Intelligent Mexicans, here, and other gentlemen who are familiar with the Mexican character, express the apprehension that the President's openly avowed programme for the seizure of Sonora and Chihuahua as security for American claims, will have the effect of uniting many of the factions in Mexico against a policy which they consider looks to the disintegration of their territory, and will thus make it more difficult than it otherwise would have been, to carry out the plan proposed. Possibly, however, we may get some foreign aid in the scheme. England, for instance, may act upon the hint which our President has given, and seize upon Mexican territory for the securement of her claims. Such a contingency would afford an excellent opportunity for pushing the proposition for an American Protectorate over the whole of the Mexican Republic. In her extremity, Mexico will necessarily look to the United States for a loan with which to loosen the relentless claws of the British lion, and we might extend the required aid upon condition that she secures our loan by a treaty providing for the Protectorate, and thus insuring to herself the peace and permanence indispensable to commercial, industrial and financial prosperity. *Quien sabe?*

Judge WATROUS denies having ever intimated an intention to resign. Certainly he has no present purpose of that sort. He will start for Texas within a few days, to open his Court at Galveston on the first Monday in January. His friends express great gratification at the favorable result of the long-pending proceedings against him: and they protest that if he were a candidate to-day for a Judgeship, four-fifths of the people of Texas would give him their cordial support.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON intends, in a speech on the floor of the Senate, at an early day, to declare that he has no aspirations for the Presidency, and would accept it, under no circumstances, if it were laid at his feet to-morrow. I am inclined to believe that the Senator is thoroughly honest with himself and the rest of mankind when he declares that the Presidency has had no charm for him since the election of FRANK. PIERCE to that position. The General is hale and hearty yet, has many years of usefulness before him, in all probability, and has too much patriotism to withhold his services from the country should any emergency arise in the future which seems to demand them. S.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Various memorials of no public interest were presented.

The Senate passed the bill making appropriations for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, by Ayes 29; Nays 22.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up.

Mr. SEWARD, of New York, addressed the Senate. He began by saying: The descendants of the Dutch colonists of New-York keep forever bright the memories of their fatherland. When, however, he traveled in Holland, he could hardly find there one lingering tradition of the settlement of New Netherlands. It is always so. The affection of the emigrant for his native country is ever stronger than the sympathies of that country for its exiles. The Senators from California, as yet only representatives here of society on the Pacific coast, are committed to this great measure, and earnest in its support. So he hoped that if his arguments, in response to them, seemed addressed to the Senators from the Atlantic States they would do him the justice to reflect that it is only on this side of the Rocky Mountains that the snow and ice of indifference and prejudice resist conviction. Mr. SEWARD would not say much concerning the details of the bill. If he were allowed to prescribe the route and the policy of constructing a Pacific Railroad, now, he would choose a path which would be a continuation of the road that our great North Western emigration has hitherto followed. He would discard all employment of companies, and all grants of public lands, and would build the road as a military, postal, national highway, with the money and credit of the Federal Government, and surrender the lands along its route, to actual settlers, free of cost. He would increase the revenues by an increase of imports, and create a sinking fund to absorb gradually the public debt. But he had concurred in presenting this bill because it was the only alternative. He admitted there were many objections to which the bill was obnoxious. But the time for deliberation has come to an end, and that for action is to begin. So being earnest in his desire for a Pacific Railroad he would accept this bill. Mr. SEWARD then answered successively the general objections against the construction of the road. Commerce is only an incidental interest in connection with the road. It is wanted first and chiefly for postal and military, that is to say for political, purposes. It is a grand error to rely on commerce for such highways in territories, [illegible] called into existence, or that they can be dispensed with till society is created. The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo extended the national jurisdiction across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and from that moment the necessity of postal and military highways across was disclosed. Our contentions in Utah, Central America and Mexico, and with France and England, are legitimate consequences of a reliance on the routes through foreign countries instead of through our own. He did not pretend to know how long we intend to flounder on in this erroneous policy, but was sure that the interior region will not be settled till the railroad is built, and that probably the Pacific States will not forever remain united to the Atlantic if they are not so united. The fates are always busy in weaving a fatal web for indolent and improvident nations, and it depends on the action of Congress, now, whether Washington shall remain the capital of the whole United States, or only of the United States of the Atlantic, while the City of Mexico becomes the capital of the United States of the Pacific. He would not debate the constitutional powers of Congress to authorize the construction of the road. Even the strictest constructionists admit the power of Congress, in case of real necessity, to construct post roads within the unorganized territories of the United States, and in case of possible danger to construct military roads. Let us impress the fact that the American people number now 30,000,000, and increase at the rate of 1,000,000 annually of free ambitious men. Such a people cannot remain stationary. Activity is a law written in the local Constitution of all States. Under its influence France has disturbed the two hemispheres for two hundred years; Great Britain has extended her dominion around the earth; Spain has discovered and colonized half the globe; and Portugal has reclaimed a large portion of it, which before had been lost. The abolition of feudalism and slavery in modern Europe, and the conversion of the Western nations to Christianity, are results of the same national activity. In obedience to the same law we have rescued the country we inhabit from the dominion of Spain, France and Great Britain, and all our renewed diplomatic conflicts are so many manifestations of the energy and ambition of the American people. It is obvious that this activity must take either a martial or civic direction, and that if it do not receive the latter from the hands of the Government, it will force the Government to guide it into the former. How can we otherwise explain from what the constant agitation of the filibuster movement, Ostend Manifesto, and Monroe doctrine proceeds. To him it seemed clear that this peaceful acting, far more than military activity, is for every nation safe, cheap, frugal, and increasing continually the number and wealth of a nation. War is hazardous and desolating, its greatest benefit being obtained at a fearful cost. History teaches that the constant practice of war is incompatible with the permanence of a system of self-government. If he were asked why the British race in this Continent is Republican, he would say because the national activity assumes a peaceful character, as monarchical countries assume a military one; if the national activity is to have a peaceful direction, it must be confined in its energies chiefly within our own territory; our domain is already broad enough, and the opportunity for our activity commensurate with it. The necessities of order, safety and union require us to consolidate our energies within it. The Pacific Railroad, with its connections and lines of telegraphs, are the engines by which this consolidation must be effected. He did not shrink from the enterprise because of its magnitude; were it less formidable, it would be less adapted to the spirit and genius of the American people. The enterprise is not really formidable, considered in relation to the benefits of peace, wealth and strength, to be derived from the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial resources of the region. In conclusion, he would say, if national activity is to take a peaceful and beneficial direction, the responsibility of directing it belongs to Congress; it cannot be left to the States; the revenues belong to the Federal Government, and it alone has power to act within the Territories. He called on every Senator to win for himself the gratitude of posterity by connecting his name with this great work. It seemed to him, there is no easier way to win the character, given by the Roman historian to the honored statesman, "He labored for himself with moderation, for the commonwealth with earnestness."

Mr. WARD, of Texas, addressed the Senate in favor of the Texas route. His remarks were indistinctly heard.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., moved an amendment, that the road shall be between parallels 34° and 43°.

The debate was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report if further legislation is necessary to stop the Slave-trade. Mr. DAVIS objecting, it was lost.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for the letters between the President of Nicaragua and Commodore PAULDING, if there were any such in the Navy Department.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the Senate if any land in New-York harbor can be had for revenue purposes.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information respecting the rights of British subjects in Oregon.

Mr. BRIGHT, from the Building Committee, reported that the new Senate Chamber would be ready for occupancy on Jan. 4.

The President sent through the Secretary of State part of the correspondence of ROBERT MCLANE and Dr. PARKER, Ex-Ministers to China. He withholds a portion of the correspondence on account of pending negotiations.

A bill was passed to advance HIRAM POWERS $2,500 for statuary.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and, on the opening of the doors, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, and for the support of the army.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, asked, but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill providing for the election of all local officers in the organized territories by the people, they to pay the expenses of the Government; granting lands to actual settlers, and providing that a State Constitution may be formed when there is population enough for one Representative to Congress, the same to be submitted to the people for ratification.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to organize the Territorial Government of Dakota.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Soldiers' Pension bill.

A number of amendments were offered, debated and rejected.

The enacting clause of the bill was then stricken out by six majority. This had the effect, as was intended, to terminate further proceedings thereon in Committee, and bring the bill into the House.

The Speaker, in reply to a question, said, if the House concur in the recommendation of the Committee to strike out the enacting clause the bill would thereby be defeated.

The question was decided in the negative, 75 against 127.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, offered a substitute, which was agreed upon by caucus last night, for the bill, proposing pensions to all who served 60 days or more, or were engaged in the actual war of 1812 or during that period. The benefits of the act are extended to the Marine Corps. In the event of the death of a pensioner, his widow is to receive the pension during her natural life. The pensions are graduated as follows: For 12 months' service and upwards, $96; for 6 months and upwards, not 12 months, $75; and for 60 days and upwards, not exceeding 6 months, $50 per annum.

Mr. FENTON, of New-Jersey, offered a substitute, providing that the pensions which have been or may be granted to various classes of persons, shall be considered to commence with the time of their wounds or other disabilities, and be calculated according to the existing pension laws; in case of the death of the pensioner, his widow, or children, or next of kin, to receive the pension, etc.

Mr. FENTON's substitute was rejected by two majority.

Mr. SAVAGE's substitute was agreed to—132 against 61.

Pending the question on the passage of the amended bill, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

No. 28.—Wm. E. Mason *vs.* Henry Van Phul *et al.* Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Cause dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 29.—Daniel H. Lownsdale *et al. vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Argument continued on both sides.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 20.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met here in Convention to-day.

General RICHARDSON offered a resolution requiring the stockholders present to register the amount of stock they represented, so that a majority of shares might decide the questions that came up.

A heated discussion then arose on Mr. CHILSON charging that there had been an issue of fraudulent stock, and saying that he made the statement on the authority of Mr. LAWRENCE.

Professor FOWLKES made a telling speech in reply to Mr. CHILSON.

Col. FORT also replied to some charges of Mr. ARCHER's, and read from a balance-sheet, showing that the liabilities for stock, including the donations, were $2,000,000. Colonel F. then said that he had over $400,000 of the stock, which his Northern friends had freely surrendered.

The explanations strengthened the confidence in the New-Orleans stockholders, disarmed the suspicion which had been created, and restored harmony to the Convention.

Accident to the Steamer Aubrey, and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The steamer *Aubrey* met with an accident, a few miles above here, last night, by which four or five lives were lost. The boat ran on the wreck of a sunken steamer, bursting the steam-pipe, connecting with the mud-receiver, which caused a panic among the deck-passengers, who, rushing *en masse* into the yawl, upset it, and several were drowned. Their names are unknown.

Railroad Casualty.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 21.

CORNELIUS H. VANDERVEER, of Somerville, was instantly killed to-day on the Jersey Central Railroad. He was walking on the track, when a passenger train of thirteen cars and a coal train of fifty passed over his body, which was dreadfully mangled. It is thought that he must have been deaf and did not hear the train coming along.

Unsafe Condition of the Northern Railway.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The Government Inspector has ordered the stoppage of passenger trains on the Northern Railway, considering it unsafe to allow them to be run. Freight trains with a passenger coach attached will, however, continue to be run at reduced speed. Considerable excitement exists in consequence of this along the line of the road.

Paulsen's Blindfold Chess Matches.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The game of chess between LEWIS PAULSEN and ten of the Pittsburg Chess Club opened at 2 P. yesterday, and closed at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. PAULSEN, blindfold, won six games, and lost four.

The Kansas City Telegraph Line.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Kansas City Telegraph line, now in operation from St. Louis to Leavenworth, opened at this point for business to-day.

The Echo and the Wanderer—Views of the Administration Organ.

From the Union of Tuesday.

It is highly probable that a cargo of slaves have been landed in one of the States of the Union. We are in possession of no specific information on the subject; there are, nevertheless, many reasons to believe that the question has assumed a practical shape, and perhaps it should be so treated by the public. In the case of the *Echo*, and the proceedings of the tribunals thereon, candor compels us to admit that our *institutions have failed. The laws have not been* executed as they ought to have been, and, as we believe, nine-tenths and more of the American people desire they should be. We say, therefore, that our institutions in the case referred to have failed. They have failed to the extent of screening, instead of punishing offenders. This is clearly a misfortune—a great, radical, fundamental misfortune. Every one at all conversant with the structure of our system, knows that the punishment of crime is mainly intrusted to juries, to be drawn from the people. If the community of the place refuse to enforce penal laws, we see no adequate remedy therefor, nor can we call it any thing else than a failure of our institutions. The evil, we repeat, is fundamental, because it is acknowledged to be without remedy, in this that it prevails in opposition to the majority of the American people. Assuming that the *Wanderer*, as reported, has landed a cargo of slaves in one of the ports of Georgia, and that the captives are being distributed and sold throughout that State, we have a right to infer that it is in accordance with public opinion. If the people of Georgia are opposed to the Slave-trade, and to the recognition of slave property, on such a tenure, we take it to be the clearest thing in the world that they will punish the offenders, and if their statutes are defective, enact others, by which all parties, acting with knowledge of the facts, shall be held to proper account. It is hardly fair to suppose that the laws of Georgia have been framed to meet the contingency to which we allude. The Federal tribunals have undoubted jurisdiction of the original offenders; but they stand a poor chance of honestly executing the laws in a community who not only wink at the crime committed, but voluntarily and knowingly aid the criminals in rendering their unlawful schemes profitable and safe.

We need not express the horror and disgust of an honest, law-abiding people at such scenes of recklessness, depravity and fanaticism. If the people of the State referred to have no respect for the judgment of their countrymen, they may well take upon themselves the responsibility of degrading our national character and our Federal institutions. The difference between those who violate the law and those who refuse to execute it, is wholly unappreciable. We rely quite as much upon public intelligence and virtue as upon the police and the courts. We have no standing army, and a very small executive force. Our whole political system is based as much upon the idea of good intentions on the part of the people themselves as upon good faith on the part of their agents. The latter, indeed, can never execute justice without the countenance and aid of the former. If the people of Georgia are determined to import slaves and to make slaves, the Federal authorities will be crushed, in their efforts to suppress the traffic, wholly to the high seas, where their jurisdiction is complete.

But, perhaps, granting that the *Wanderer* has landed slaves upon our coast, it is only one of those fitful gusts which so often overtake us and which serve rather to purify than poison the atmosphere; another Burns riot and rescue—a partisan enterprise—an Exeter Hall demonstration. We trust it may thus turn out.

Important Proceedings in the Board of State Canvassers.

INFORMALITY IN THE RETURNS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

From the Albany Statesman of Tuesday Evening.

The Board met Monday for the purpose of completing the canvass of votes cast in November last. The returns of the votes for Governor and Canal Commissioner were carefully examined, found to be correct, and the estimates were signed.

The returns of the votes cast in eleven counties were made for "State Prison Inspector." There is no law recognizing the existence of such an officer. The returns should have been made for "Inspector of State Prisons." The Board, by a unanimous vote, determined to reject the returns thus made as informal. We give the names of the counties and the votes cast in each for Inspector:

	Hyatt.	Donnelly.	Russell.
Allegany	4,171	1,588	694
Dutchess	5,660	4,961	717
Franklin	1,946	2,147	780
Queens	863	3,030	1,090
[illegible]land	814	1,344	331
Schuyler	1,904	1,455	270
[illegible]	1,297	2,080	663
Seneca	1,875	1,671	1,041
Sullivan	1,266	1,687	1,577
Tompkins	3,463	1,947	750
Wyoming	3,244	1,951	346
Total	25,753	24,634	8,400

The Board estimated and signed the votes cast for Senator in the Thirty-first District, but refused to notice the fact that the voters of the Eleventh District had been electing a Senator in place of MANDEVILLE, who had vacated his seat, by accepting and entering upon the discharge of the duties of Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls.

When the Board proceeded to estimate the votes cast for Congress, they found the returns from the counties of New-York, Herkimer, Cortland and Erie, had been made for "Member of Congress," instead of "Representative in Congress," as required by the statute. After a protracted debate, the Board, by a vote of three to two, determined to reject the erroneous returns.

The effect of this determination is, to declare vacancies in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Thirty-second Districts. Messrs. SICKLES, BARR, COCHRANE, BRIGGS, CLARK and SPAULDING should have received the certificates of election from these districts, had the returns been made according to law. Messrs. SICKLES, BARR, COCHRANE and CLARK are Democrats. Mr. BRIGGS is American, and Mr. SPAULDING Republican.

In the Fifth District, the defect in the returns from the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, throws out Mr. MACLAY, Administration Democrat, while the returns from the County of Kings, being correct, elects HAMILTON, Independent Democrat.

The defect in the Herkimer returns does not affect the result in the Seventeenth District—the vote in St. Lawrence *being sufficient to save Mr. SPINNER*. Neither is the result in the Twenty-first District changed by the defect in the returns from Cortland County—Chenango and Broome still giving a sufficient vote to return Mr. DUELL.

For the purpose of ascertaining if the abstract of the returns from the County of New-York were a correct transcript from the returns filed in the office of the County Clerk, the Board of State Canvassers sent a special messenger to New-York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Information has been received from Spaulding's District, the Thirty-second, certifying that the error in the return is simply clerical. He will therefore receive a certificate of election.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board of State Canvassers reassembled at 10½ P. M.

The Special Messenger who had been sent to New-York to ascertain the facts relating to the returns for the Congressional Districts, presented the following statement from the County Clerk:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York:

I, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of the County of New-York, do certify that as such Clerk I am intrusted by law with the election returns for the different districts of such County, for the election held in the month of November of each year, in and for such City and County. That my attention having been directed to an apparent informality existing in the statements prepared by the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York from my returns filed in my office, as aforesaid, in November last, duplicates of which statements were returned to the Board of State Canvassers. I examined the returns in my office, and found that a clerical informality, apparently, of a somewhat unpleasant character really existed, and had been made in their preparation either by the printer or by the person authorized by law to have such returns prepared. Such informality existed in the employment of the term "Member of Congress," when the proper designation of the office should have been "Representative in Congress." Had not the law of the State, in relation to the manner and mode of conducting elections, been ample and provisional in its character, this difficulty or informality might have been irremediable; but fortunately, one of its provisions requiring copies of each ticket voted for to be attached to the returns filed in the office of the Clerk the whole misapprehension vanishes away, and the informality, for such it clearly appears to be, is satisfactorily explained, for by an examination of such returns it appears that in each Congressional District throughout the City a copy of the ticket voted for in such Congressional District has been attached to the returns filed in my office, and by an examination of such ticket I find that it is regular in its form, the following being a copy of the tickets voted for in the respective districts, and attached to the returns.

For Representative in Congress, DANIEL E. SICKLES.
For Representative in Congress, THOMAS J. BARR.
For Representative in Congress, GEORGE BRIGGS.
For Representative in Congress, HORACE F. CLARK.

That the tickets of which the foregoing are copies were the tickets voted for in each of the respective Districts to which they belonged, as appears from such examination made on the returns filed in my office, but that in making up the returns to be filed in my office, in accordance with the law in such case made and provided, the Clerks of the different Election Districts of the City followed the defective blank returns or statements furnished them by the person whose duty it was by law to furnish the same, and thus this informality, so clearly and satisfactorily explained, arose.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 21st of December, 1858.

(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

After a long time consumed in the business of correcting the returns and making them conform to the actual certificates of the County Canvassers and in desultory conversation, on motion of Comptroller CHURCH, a certificate was agreed to setting forth the plain facts in the case, and declaring that while the Board of State Canvassers cannot give to the members elect in the districts named their official certificates, in consequence of the informality in the informality in the returns, they yet recognize the fact that from the certificates of the Board of *County Canvassers it appears that the members stated* to have received the highest number of votes did actually receive such highest number of votes for the office of Representative in Congress.

This leaves the House of Representatives at liberty to decide, as they doubtless will soon after the organization, that the members from the Districts named are duly elected.

A resolution was adopted reprobating the manner in which returns are made by Boards of County Canvassers, and at 1 A. M. the Board of State Canvassers adjourned *sine die*.

This result will give the Opposition the House, and as the District of DANIEL E. SICKLES is contested, it may debar him from taking his seat.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. Smith, commander, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She was detained all the morning outside the bar by a dense fog.

Owing to a very heavy fog, the *Black Warrior* was unable to leave the Mississippi until the morning of the 15th; arrived at Havana on the evening of the 18th, and left there the next day at 2½ P. M.

The news from Havana is devoid of interest. The Opera was flourishing, and the health of the city perfect. The new Dry Dock will be ready for work in about two months. The Sugar market was dull, and would continue so until after the holidays. Stock on hand 20,000 boxes, Nos. 11 and 12, 8¾ to 9¾ reals per arroba. Freights dull, and no present prospect of improvement.

Exchange on London 12½ to 13 premium; Exchange on New York 3 to 3½ premium; Exchange on New Orleans 3½ premium.

Senator DOUGLAS, lady and children were passengers in the *Black Warrior* from New Orleans for Havana.

The Ainsa Case—Memorial sent to Congress in regard to Mexican Outrages.

The following memorial, addressed to Senator MASON, is on the Senate files at Washington, and is of interest in connection with the narrative of the AINSA case, which we have already published:

Hon. James M. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

SIR: By request of the Hon. W. M. GWIN, Senator from California, I make the following statement respecting the capture of an American citizen named JESUS M. AINSA, and other outrages committed by a party of Mexican troops at my store in Arizona, April, 1857.

At this period, Mr. AUGUSTUS BELKNAP, a merchant of San Francisco, and myself were engaged in mining and trading in Arizona. We had a trading-post at the junction of the Gila with the Colorado, and near the Mexican line and about two miles from the Pueblo of Sonoita in the State of Sonora, and one at Calabasas.

In accordance with arrangements I made of Mr. BELKNAP, the latter part of 1856, to send me a capable young man to take charge of the store at Sonoita, he wrote to JESUS M. AINSA, then on a visit to Sonora, to join me at Sonoita. He had but recently left the employ of Mr. BELKNAP, having served an apprenticeship of four or five years in the mercantile establishment of that gentleman in San Francisco, and was little more than 21 years of age. His father removed from Sonora to California at an early day with 12 children. The entire interests of the family are fixed in California, all members thereof claiming and enjoying the privileges of American citizens. The daughters are married to Americans. General CRABB, the leader of the party of Americans who entered Sonora, married one of the AINSAS.

JESUS M. AINSA arrived at Sonoita in January, 1857, and took charge of the establishment at that point. General CRABB and party entered the country in March. At this time I was engaged in passing back and forth on the frontier, superintending the transportation of goods from our main depôt on the Colorado to the establishments in the interior.

On my return trip from Calabasas to the River Colorado *via* Sonoita, I found on arriving at the latter place that General CRABB and party had passed down into Sonora some fifteen or twenty days before. This was in the early part of April. I dispatched a train of merchandise to Calabasas and was about to pursue my journey on to the Colorado, when ARCO VERDE, the Papago Chief, came and informed me that two of his Indians had come over the mountains from Caborca, one hundred and thirty miles below in Sonora, with news that I ought to have. I immediately followed him to his rancharia near by, and there two Papagos told me that a fight had taken place at Caborca between the Mexicans and Americans—that every American was killed, and that troops might be expected at Sonoita to kill four sick Americans Gen. CRABB had left there when he passed down, and then lying helpless in the Pueblo. The long-continued silence on the frontier in relation to CRABB's movements gave probability to this story, and as a matter of precaution, I went to these four sick Americans and advised their removal to my house on the American side of the line. That evening they were removed to my house with considerable difficulty. One was carried on a litter the entire distance. After waiting three days more and obtaining no additional news, I left for the river Colorado, Friday evening, April 17. The four sick men occupied my house in the rear of the store, Mr. AINSA remaining in charge. I had scarcely left the place, when a body of Mexican troops, twenty-six in number, arrived at the Pueblo of Sonoita. Here they waited till midnight, when they proceeded to my house, seized the four men in their beds, bound them, and the next morning at daylight they pushed and kicked them out of the house over a bank near by and then shot the four Americans, each soldier firing without order and promiscuously. This fiendish act being accomplished, the bodies were left exposed to wild beasts. The soldiers then broke open the store, pillaged it and scattered and destroyed the books and accounts. They then took their way back to Sonora with JESUS M. AINSA a prisoner, greatly disappointed, I learn, that they had not caught and shot me with the other Americans, simply, I suppose, because I had given these sick and helpless countrymen shelter. It was well known on the frontier that I had no sympathy or connection with Gen. CRABB and his party, and the commanding officer in Sonora could not get frontier Mexicans to do this murderous job. The assassins dispatched them from the Southern part of the State, and the officer in command was a refugee Chileno.

In the month of August following, learning that Mr. AINSA had been tried in Sonora and condemned to be shot or imprisoned, I resolved upon a trip to Guaymas, partly for mercantile purposes and partly to see if something could not be done for AINSA. I got through the State of Sonora, without any difficulty, but on arriving at Guaymas, preparations to arrest and imprison me were at once commenced; but on finding my transactions with several prominent parties in Guaymas involved the payment of some considerable sums of money, which would not be forthcoming in case I was imprisoned, an influence was brought to bear which put a stop to all proceedings against me.

On inquiring into the cause of the intention to imprison me, I was told that the *declarations* of JESUS M. AINSA made out a case against me as a filibuster—that he declared himself a Mexican citizen, and the less I said in his favor, the better it would be for me. Finding I could not see AINSA, then in prison at Guaymas, and could do nothing for him, I completed my business and returned to Arizona.

The robbery and murder accomplished by Mexican troops at the store near Sonoita, and likely to be repeated at any time, entirely destroyed the interests of BELKNAP & DUNBAR at that point, and in all that region, so that I was obliged, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, to concentrate all our business at the most remote point—Calabasas.

It was to this point I returned from Sonora, and some time subsequent to my return, I was informed by AINSA's friends in San Francisco, that he had managed to communicate to them that the *declarations* he made on trial was a forced one, forced from him on the penalty of his life, in order to give some shadow of excuse for the massacre and robbery at my establishment near Sonoita and his own capture.

JESUS M. AINSA came with me as an American citizen, lived with me as an American citizen, and according to all the knowledge I possess in the matter, *is* an American citizen, now held in Mexico under sentence of five years' imprisonment.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1858.

Execution at Columbus, O.—Dying Blasphemies of a Murderer.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

One of the most painful scenes which has ever come within our experience was witnessed at the execution of ALBERT MYERS, for the murder of BARNABY NEVILLE, (both formerly convicts in the Penitentiary) at Columbus, yesterday, Dec. 17.

On the 20th of May last, MYERS, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for horse-stealing in Clark County, without any apparent cause seized an axe and beat out the brains of his fellow convict, NEVILLE, who was under a three years' sentence for horse-stealing in Athens County. MYERS was convicted in September, 1857, and NEVILLE in November, 1856. MYERS was taken from the prison and tried for the murder, and convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September last. Subsequently, the question of insanity was presented to the Governor, and he granted a respite until yesterday for the purpose of having a medical jury pass upon that question, who gave an opinion that he was sane, and the Governor declined to interfere further in the execution of the law.

From the time of the commission of the murder, MYERS exhibited the utmost indifference as to his fate, frequently telling those who called upon him to "hang him and be d——d," adding, with an air of determined bravado, "I'll fill the entire bill full!" The ministers of the gospel who offered him the consolations of religion, he spurned from his cell with oaths that shocked the strongest nerves, or would tell them, as on one occasion, "If you want to pray, pitch in, and pray like h—ll!" He would listen to no advice, never expressed, in word or deed, the least sorrow for the murder, but frequently declared that if he had an opportunity, he would do the same thing over again. In this condition of mind he has remained constantly, even to the last hour of his existence.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. WARREN, Chaplain in the Penitentiary, called upon MYERS in his cell, as he had frequently done before, but the condemned man *refused to listen to him*. Another minister of the city also endeavored to engage him in serious conversation, but met with no better success. MYERS utterly refused to accept of their kind offices, and met their advances with the reply, "I want nothing to say to you, and don't wish to be bothered."

Immediately upon entering the inclosure, MYERS ascended the steps, twelve in number, to the platform, without assistance, or showing the least feeling. The Sheriff and his Deputy led the condemned forward upon the fatal drop, and as the former ascended to fasten the rope to the beam, MYERS took hold of the rope, and addressing the twenty or thirty persons in the yard below him, remarked in a light, jocose way, "If I can hold on to this, I think I can save myself yet!"

Not a muscle of his features moved, and his eye glared as brightly and steadily upon the up-turned faces as though he was an indifferent spectator, instead of the principal actor in the painful scene. While the Sheriff was still engaged in adjusting the rope, MYERS again addressed the crowd as follows:

"You can hang me when everything is clear. I wish you all a safe journey, some time, through the wilderness, by J——s Ch——st!"

The tone and manner and language of the hardened criminal caused a shudder of horror amongst the spectators, who had hardly recovered from their surprise, when he threw an apple and an orange to the ground below, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Pick them up, you G——d d——d rascals." And with the most stoical indifference he continued to gaze with unflinching eyes upon those below him.

At the conclusion of the prayer, the prisoner exhibited the only emotion which had been discovered throughout the solemn preparations thus far, and that was but slight, and only for a minute. He commenced to speak in a much less firm tone of voice, and with less air of bravado than previously. He said: "I had no correct idea of when I was to be hung. I have had no chance to reflect. I would like the privilege of two weeks longer to reflect. I had no lawyer, or anybody else, to do anything for me. If I can have that time I can do something for myself. If not, I [illegible]."

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Sheriff removed the hat from the head of MYERS, and placed the white cap over his face, shutting it out from the view of the spectators. The preparations for the execution then retired to the back part, when the Rev. Dr. WARREN asked:

"MYERS, do you die in the faith of Jesus Christ?"

To which he replied: "I [illegible]."

Sheriff FISHER then placed his hand upon the lever at the rear of the trap, and the utmost silence pervaded the inclosure, although the laughter and shouts of the crowd in the streets could be distinctly heard. After waiting perhaps a minute, at precisely 12¾ o'clock, the Sheriff gave the lever a slight jerk, the springs supporting the drop gave way, and the body fell a distance of nearly five feet. There were very few muscular contortions.

Two Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL AT ST. LOUIS.

The Overland Mail at St. Louis brings dates from San Francisco to Nov. 22, two days later than steamer advices. Our telegrams from St. Louis have indicated the leading items of intelligence. The California papers contain some additional news.

"Considerable excitement existed in Eastern California on account of the reports from the Gila gold mines. A great many persons were flocking to the neighborhood of Fort Yuma from both sides. About 250 were at present encamped near there. Most of the miners are prospecting along the Gila for 150 miles, and reports are current that gold is to be found throughout that extent."

At Los Angeles the excitement was very great, and many of the inhabitants were preparing to emigrate to the Gila. There are large supplies of provisions now on the way to Fort Yuma from California."

A letter in the San Francisco *Herald*, of Dec. 21, puts a different face on those gold reports. The writer describes the Gila country as a barren and uninviting region; says that mining is a poor speculation, but adds:

"We have some good news and some bad. There is gold there nobody for a moment doubts; but there is great trouble in getting it, as there is no water, and the dirt has to be carried down to the river for a distance of a mile or so, and the hauling costs very much."

The steamer from the North, with late news from Oregon and British Columbia, had not arrived at San Francisco, although several days overdue.

In Sacramento and San Francisco, indictments were being found against professional gamblers, and they were generally fleeing to escape arrest. Many of the most pestiferous of the tribe had made good their escape to the South and to New-York by the latest steamer.

The Supreme Court of California has decided a case—Ferris *vs.* Coover—in favor of plaintiff. It turned on a question of title to land in Sacramento. FERRIS held under the Sutter title. The Sacramento *Union* says of it: "To the property-holders in this city, the opinion delivered by the Supreme Court, in the above case, is of more real importance than any one ever before published from that high tribunal. So far as our State Courts are concerned, it is an affirmation of the grant of the Mexican Governor of California to JOHN A. SUTTER. The Sutter grant has now been confirmed by the Land Commissioners, by the District Court of the United States, by the District and Supreme Courts of the State. Should the Supreme Court of the United States do likewise, the case will be finally closed; but should that Court reject any portion of the grant, the litigation to follow would be almost endless."

The Receiver of ADAMS & Co. had been authorized, in the Fourth District Court, to sell at auction the stocks, bonds, promissory notes, and bad debts, in other words, the "desperate and bad debts," of ADAMS & Co., which the Receiver has not been able to collect. Among these bad debts are $160,440 of overdraft, and $150,000 of other bad debts.

Mr. W. H. TILLINGHAST had completed his arrangements to forward funds by the steamer of Dec. 5, to meet the San Francisco City interest, due in New-York on the 1st of January. Mr. WM. T. C[illegible] had also been authorized to make the payment in case any accident should delay the steamer of that date.

The case of GEORGE PEN. JOHNSTON came up before the Court of Sessions in San Francisco, on motion for change of venue to Marin County. Judge [illegible] overruled the motion. Mr. CROCKETT, counsel for Mr. JOHNSTON, then filed a demurrer to the indictment, setting up that the Court had no jurisdiction, for the reason that Angel Island, where the duel took place, was not in San Francisco County. The case was continued.

FRASER RIVER.

The *San Francisco Herald* thus sums up the profit and loss account:

1. That nearly all the gold dug in New-Caledonia has been brought to California.

2. That the gross amount will scarcely exceed half a million of dollars.

3. That for the space of six months out of the nine that the Fraser River mines have been worked, at least ten thousand miners, of all sorts and classes, were engaged in the operation.

4. That during the other three months, not less than two thousand persons were so employed.

Leaving the last-mentioned class entirely out of the question, and throwing in the result of their labors, we shall have a return of $50 to each miner of the ten thousand for his six months' hard work. Their reasonable expenses, say about $250 per man for the period mentioned, including passage-money, and we come to the unavoidable conclusion that they sustained a loss of $200 each.

Affairs in Utah—Brigham Young to be Tried.

From the St. Joseph Journal, Dec. 16.

Tuesday afternoon, Messrs. HENRY BAYNE, of Weston, CHAS. LEDUC, of St. Louis, and SAML. DUNCAN, of this city, arrived direct from the Great Salt Lake City. These gentlemen left with the mail on the morning of the 20th of November. Mr. MAGRAW, of the firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, in company with Dr. HURT, was also to leave Salt Lake City for the States, by private conveyance, on the following Monday.

BRIGHAM YOUNG was to have been tried before the United States District Court on the Monday following, for false imprisonment of Gentile citizens. It was rumored that he would have to be forced to attend Court by the United States soldiers. Two days before the party left, a young Mormon arrived in Salt Lake City, direct from the Cherry Creek gold mines. He reported that the miners were making from $10 to $12 per day. Provisions were very scarce, and consequently very high at the mines. He had come to Salt Lake City after a fresh supply, and would return immediately. He stated that wagons had also been sent to the States expressly for provisions.

The snow was three feet deep in the mountains, and it took the mail party two days to get from Salt Lake City to Webber River, a distance of 40 miles. The snow in many places was up to the coach beds.

A number of traders' trains were met in Echo cañon unable to get through. They had lost great numbers of their stock. The snow averaged eighteen inches in depth from Big Mountain to Platte Bridge.

The Sickles and Tucker Affair.

A CARD FROM MR. L. W. OGDEN.

In yesterday's number of your paper my notice was called to the publication, furnished by "a friend of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES," of certain correspondence carried on by the Hon. S. F. BUTTERWORTH in behalf of Mr. S., and myself, in behalf of Dr. TUCKER.

The appearance of this publication, at the time, was certainly unlooked for, and to say the least struck me as being unnecessary, unusual, and extraordinary. It was my intention to reply to this publication instantly, but on reflection I deemed it courtesy to Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who was then absent at Washington, to await his return to New-York, and first ascertain whether the publication was made at his suggestion, before entering on explanations. Mr. BUTTERWORTH has this day assured me that he did not advise the publication of the correspondence, unless Mr. SICKLES should find it necessary to vindicate himself from the charge said to be extant—that "he had received a challenge, and would not accept"—and has signified his willingness to unite with me in mutual explanations to the public, of the causes which delayed a further continuance of our correspondence. The last note addressed me, dated 9th December, in reply to mine of same date, and which remained unanswered by letter, is explained in the following manner: Immediately on receipt of Mr. B.'s last note, in which he objects to the term "charge" as "incomprehensible" to him; I sent for Mr. BUTTERWORTH, believing that, by a personal interview, I could enlighten him on that point. We met, when I took occasion to refer him to Dr. TUCKER's written "memoranda," containing the "charge," which accompanied Dr. T.'s note, both of which, with verbal explanations, were delivered by me to Mr. SICKLES. I further explained the character of the "charge" to Mr. B., and promised to give him, if necessary, a written, detailed account. Mr. BUTTERWORTH assured me he had never seen the "memoranda," though Mr. S. *had made mention of it to him*; therefore it was the term "charge" had appeared to him "incomprehensible," leaving me to believe that the promised "satisfactory explanations or disclaimer" would be promptly furnished.

At this stage of the proceedings I requested the last note, dated 9th December, from Mr. B. as canceled by my verbal reference to "Memoranda," and awaited his further pleasure.

My extreme illness at the time, known to Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and his unwillingness, as I believe, to annoy me with further communications until I was in better health, furnished me with excuses for his delay. While on the other hand, it seems that he was expecting from me additional written detail before entering upon his promised "explanations." This mutual mistake continued until he was called to Washington City. In the meantime the correspondence was surrendered by me to Mr. SICKLES, at his request, and published, thus ending, so far as he and I were concerned, this epistolary intercourse.

L. W. OGDEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.

A CARD FROM MR. BUTTERWORTH.

Dr. OGDEN has submitted the above statement for my examination. I find it correct in its details of facts. Since my return from Washington, Mr. SICKLES informs me that an incorrect statement of the correspondence in the *Herald* of Saturday, and the comments of the Sunday Press, made the publication of the entire correspondence (in his judgment) necessary. As to the "Memoranda" which was handed to Mr. SICKLES by Dr. OGDEN, I was informed of its contents, but as it was without signature, neither Mr. S. nor myself gave it any consideration, though I have no doubt that Dr. OGDEN considered his reference to it in our conversation as sufficient to produce a response from Mr. SICKLES, whilst I supposed that he would furnish me with a further detailed statement of Dr. TUCKER's cause of complaint.

Dec. 21, 1858. S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

Major-General Sir John Inglis, the defender of Lucknow, has embarked at Southampton on his return to India. Having been invited to a banquet by the Mayor of Southampton, Sir John expressed regret at being obliged to decline the invitation. The corporation of Southampton resolved to present the hero with an address.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

[illegible subheads]

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

This morning, every thing seems to be under a cloud. The Court itself ... away by the rain, excepting an indefatigable ... dozen. Yesterday, the trial dragged ... through until afternoon. Then public curiosity revived in new and unexpected impulse. The tribe of ... loafers who have thronged the Court-room during the sixteen weary days of the trial were ... by the appearance of Horace ... on the witness stand. Every one will recognize the name as that of the individual whom Mrs. ..., as the witnesses affirm, has so frequently ... The gentleman has by no means the appearance of a gay Lothario. He is quite a good-looking individual, of medium height, and ... frame. He is perhaps thirty-three years of age; has dark brown hair and light blue eyes. Though his whiskers and moustache have been permitted to grow, they do not give him by any means the air of a Spanish cavalier. On the stand he appeared the educated gentleman. At times his lips trembled nervously, but they were generally firmly ... His entire testimony was given in a direct, straight forward manner. Before he had been on the stand half an hour, the sympathies of the spectators which during the last few days have been ... to the innocence of the Doctor, were almost entirely reversed. His emphatic denial of some of the most damaging statements of the witnesses for the prosecution attracted a great deal of attention and excited considerable surprise. During the cross-examination, which was rather protracted and trying, he maintained his self-possession, giving all his replies with caution and deliberation, and when he left the stand it was not apparent that his direct testimony had been weakened in any material point. Dr. Bennett leaned over Mr. Watson's shoulder, eagerly ... the statements made, but he is so ... that he could not laugh at any of the ... long after the spectators had recovered from their cachinnation. Mrs. Bennett ... more rapidly than ever, now and then stopping ... nervously on the table with her pencil, or to ... to her counsel. Now that Mr. ... is through, it may be reasonably inferred that the most exciting portion of the trial is past. The ... of the testimony will occupy to-morrow and ... The counsel will then have to take ... in summing up, there is no probability of ... being concluded the present week. I was ... yesterday to break off my report in the middle of ...'s testimony, and resume at that point, Judge ... as before conducting the direct examination.

MONDAY AFTERNOON—[Concluded.]

Question—Did you go at any time with Mrs. B. to visit any statuary in New-Haven? when was it, ... Answer.—While I was in College Powers' "Greek Slave" was on exhibition, ... one of my calls at Dr. B.'s he requested me to go with Mrs. B.; he furthermore insisted upon paying the quarter of a dollar for admission; I went with Mrs. B.

Q.—Do you recollect being at East Haven, at Miss Tuttle's, and being requested to ride with Mrs. B. ... A.—One afternoon, when I was in College, Miss Tuttle was in New Haven, I got a carriage and ..., and the Doctor also took Mrs. B. in another carriage; we all stopped at the house of her father, (Mr. Tuttle) and went in; when we were ready to return, the Doctor started off very suddenly, drove off, and turned to me and called ... to bring his wife home; I did so; they ... in Cherry-street; I think I took one ... with Miss Tuttle and Mrs. B., but never rode with Mrs. B. alone, except at that time; in the ... of 1856 I received a letter from Mrs. B. asking me to come up and make a New-Year's call; I did not ... the next that I knew or heard anything from them was some two or three months after that, when I received another letter, I think from Mrs. B., saying that she was going to be in New-York at a certain time, and that the Doctor had requested me to come back with her and pay them a visit; I did so, and found that the Doctor was very cordial and very glad to see me, and learned from him that he had sent me the invitation to come; a colored woman came up with Mrs. B.; as I understood it, the Doctor procured the ticket expressly for me, and sent it to me by Mrs. B.; the Doctor spoke to me about it on my arrival, and acknowledged that he had wished me to come up, and ... inducement to do so had sent the tickets by Mrs. B.; this was in the Spring of 1856; I arrived on Saturday afternoon, and left early Monday morning; I was teaching at the time, and that was all the spare time I had; it was necessary for me to return before nine o'clock Monday morning; nothing remarkable occurred on Sunday evening; it was talked over that I must leave very early Monday morning, before the Doctor and Mrs. B. were up, and I suggested that I would not give them any trouble at all, but get up and leave without disturbing them at all; Doctor and Mrs. B. insisted that I should get up and have a cup of tea before I left in the morning; Mrs. B. prepared me a cup of tea; it was here, I believe, according to the evidence of Miss Lewis, that the alleged avowal of love took place.

Mr. Baldwin, interrupting the witness at this point, ... He could not see how this evidence was admissible, or what that gentleman intended to prove by it.

Mr. R. I. Ingersoll—This is a strange state of affairs, gentlemen. We offer the evidence of this man to disprove charges that Dr. Bennett has made against the ... and chastity of his wife. He charges her with improper conduct with Mr. Smith. It is true that he never dared charge her with adultery directly in his petition. It is true that the counsel for Dr. Bennett in his opening statement took particular pains to state that while Mrs. Bennett had been guilty of gross improprieties, it was not charged that there was anything criminal in them. The Doctor gave us no notice that anything criminal was alleged against his wife; but when they found us here in Court unprepared to meet that charge—when they found this woman here shackled, bound hand and foot and ..., without a dollar in her pocket to contest her case; and when your Honor was compelled to refuse her an order for even a dollar to bear her expenses, then they introduce this shameful evidence, this Scipio story, and others like it, amounting in effect to a charge of adultery—evidence that they knew left the impression upon the mind of every one who believed it that this woman had been guilty of that crime. They brought in a story about clasping and embraces, from which the impression was drawn, by every man and woman who read it, that criminal acts had been committed, and this evidence has gone into all the public prints, and has gone through the United States, and wherever it has gone, has left that impression. And now, when we attempt to prove, by this gentleman, how false these charges are; when we ask him if he had any improper intercourse with Mrs. Bennett—whether he ever clasped her in his arms—whether any of these stories are true—the gentleman cries: "O don't prove that; don't prove that." Can you sit here, your Honor, and listen to such ... as this? Can you permit it, that when these men have brought this perjured rascal from New-York—(and I think more of him than of the man that brought him here)—when they introduce such lying testimony, and we attempt to rebut it——

Gov. Baldwin—(Interrupting)—Do you mean to argue the case now on a question of evidence?

Mr. R. I. Ingersoll—I mean to speak whenever there is occasion. I have kept still long enough. I ask you, is it right? Your Honor, is this justice that when such charges are made against this unprotected woman——

Gov. Baldwin—(Interrupting)—We have not charged adultery.

Mr. Ingersoll—Oh, no; of course not. But how do you ever prove adultery? Do you ever catch the parties in the act? Do you not always establish it by circumstantial evidence? I mean to state the matter ... so that the public shall know what I ... [illegible]

[illegible]

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Continuation of Column 2:

there was not more than fifteen minutes between the time of my sitting at the table and my starting for the cars; nothing special occurred that morning ... leaving the house as usual; I presume I kissed her, usually did, and presume I did then; for any declaration of love, or anything of that kind, I have no recollection of it ... she ... was not up when I left.

I saw Mrs. Bennett after that in New-York; think she was at Mrs. N.'s; think she was there some week or ...; don't know how long; should not think she was there two weeks; I called there two or three times while she was there; recollect one afternoon that I was there, had been quite ill and had a very severe headache; called upon her and she was in her sister's room; had been there perhaps some two hours, and most of the time had been lying on the sofa; her sister and Sara Newman were out and in; when I was ready to leave, I was sitting by the window and was putting on my gloves, and had one already on and was putting on the other; Mrs. Bennett stood by me; she made some remark of pity for my not feeling well; she sat on my knee and gave me a kiss on the forehead [suppressed tittering;] she sat there ten seconds perhaps, a very short time at any rate, when the Doctor came in; he treated me as cordially as usual; he kissed Mrs. Bennett and shook hands with me; I spent some ten or fifteen minutes in a pleasant chat as usual; Doctor and Mrs. Bennett followed me to the door and gave me an invitation to come up to Commencement and bade me good night, when I left.

Q.—Was anything said to the Doctor about your being unwell? A.—Mrs. B. made a remark of that kind.

Q.—Was anything more said or done, on that occasion, than that you have described? A.—No.

Q.—What was the condition of the parlor-doors? A.—They were wide open, and there was nothing to prevent any one's coming in. Q.—What next occurred after this interview? A.—At Dr. Bennett's invitation I came up to Commencement.

Q.—Was the invitation renewed which was previously given? A.—I cannot recollect, but think it was.

Q.—Did you apprise them of your intended visit? A.—I did, by letter.

Q.—State whether anything peculiar occurred at this visit? A.—Nothing that I remember; the Doctor was just as cordial as usual; since then I have not seen either of them many times; I do not recollect that I have been to New-Haven to stop since that time; that is since the College Commencement of 1856; Dr. Bennett has called on me at least twice since then; Dr. and Mrs. Bennett called together once, and the Doctor alone once or twice.

Q.—At the call made with Dr. and Mrs. Bennett at Hoboken, how did you salute Mrs. Bennett? A.—I kissed her, as usual, in the presence of the Doctor.

Q.—Was there any intimation of displeasure at that? A.—No; from my first acquaintance with Dr. Bennett, I have never received any intimation by word, look or act, that the Doctor was displeased with any part of my conduct; that is, until this morning, when, for the first time, he omitted to recognize me.

Mr. Ingersoll—He did not want to see you.

Gov. Dutton—His being so deaf accounts for all that. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you known anything of the peculiar social relations of Mrs. B. and husband during the last twenty-two to twenty-four months? A.—No, I have not.

Q.—When did you cease to have any correspondence with the family? A.—From a year to a year and a half ago.

Q.—What was the subject of your last communication? A.—About a college-badge left by mistake at Dr. Bennett's.

Q.—To whom did you write? A.—Directly to Mrs. Bennett.

Q.—To whom had you given the badge? A.—To Miss Sarah Newman.

Q.—In all your correspondence with Mrs. Bennett was there anything from you to her, or from her to you, unworthy a virtuous married woman? A.—Nothing, in my judgment; I never wrote anything I would have been unwilling Dr. B. should read.

Q.—From her was there anything? A.—Nothing whatever improper or unchaste.

Q.—What would be a general approximation to the number of letters you have written Mr. and Mrs. B.? A.—About twenty, perhaps, altogether; there may have been a few more or less.

Q.—Were there more from her to you than from you to her? A.—About the same number passed both ways.

Q.—How did you superscribe them? A.—I directed them to Dr. George Bennett; and afterwards to Mrs. Mary Bennett, care of the Doctor, and some have been directed to the care of Mr. Blakeslee, the Doctor's book-keeper.

Q.—Was there any particular reason for this mode of address? A.—Not that I am aware of; there may have been in some of Mrs. Bennett's letters some statement of ill treatment, and I think she spoke of the Doctor's carrying her letters some time in his pocket, or tearing them up, or offering some trivial excuse for not handing them to her.

Q.—How long is it since you have seen Mrs. Bennett before to-day? A.—About two years ago I think was the last time I saw her.

Q.—Will you describe in detail the interview at Hoboken? A.—They were I think in quest of board, and did not know that I was in Hoboken at that time, as I had previously lived at Bergen Hill; my post-office address was Hoboken; they had both started for Bergen Hill to call on me; after he got part way there, as I understood, he learned that I was not there, but in Hoboken; he came in our store (my brother's and my own) alone, and told me how he had started to go to Bergen Hill; shortly Mrs. Bennett came in and made some inquiries about a boarding place; my brother said he would make inquiries of quite a number of persons in the place about price, &c.; the Doctor wished him to do so, and after brother had done so he called again, and after learning the price concluded it was too high, and determined not to come; on leaving, the first time they called, I remember that I walked to the ferry with them, Doctor walking ahead as fast as possible, leaving me to walk with Mrs. B.

Q.—Where did you first see Mrs. Bennett to-day? A.—In the seat she at present occupies.

A recess of five minutes was here taken, after which the direct examination was resumed.

Judge Blackman—State whether Mrs. Bennett ever was in the habit of coming to your bed-room door or into the room, and that, too, in her night clothes? A.—Such a statement is utterly false.

Q.—Is there any foundation whatever for such a report? A.—None at all.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett ever come to your room after you had prepared for bed? A.—Never.

Q.—One witness states that when she was combing her hair, you went in and remarked on her personal appearance. Is that true? A.—I have no recollection whatever of such an occurrence; I never saw her but in full dress.

Q.—Have you ever seen anything in Mrs. Newman's house indicating that it was not perfectly respectable? A.—I never have.

Q.—While visiting at Dr. Bennett's house in New-Haven, was it not customary for Dr. B. to leave you alone with Mrs. B., telling you to make yourself at home? A.—Yes; it occurred at every house in New-Haven where I have visited them very frequently, except at the Brown-street house; I have never called on them to stay but five times in my life; three times during Commencement Week, and twice between Commencements.

Mr. Blackman asked him to make whatever statements were suggested to him by what he had read of the testimony. Mr. Smith replied that he had never been out with Mrs. B. to concerts, nor had he been out with Sara Newman often; he never went out with the latter but a single evening, and then to the party spoken of with Mrs. Bennett he had been to one concert while in college, and only one; nor is it true that the horses were frequently ordered to take him and Mrs. B. riding; Dr. Bennett once suggested I should wait for his daughter Ella, and offered me all he was worth if I would do so [laughter]; I was to call Mrs. Bennett mother [excessive laughter]; nothing was said about calling Dr. B. father.

Q.—When did you first receive an intimation that your presence would be desirable on this trial? A.—I received a letter from Mr. Sheldon last Spring, saying the trial would come on in June, and hearing nothing more for a time, I supposed the trial had come and gone; I have received, perhaps, in all, three letters and one telegraphic dispatch.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Gov. Dutton—Q.—Did you come on at the request of the petitioner to attend this trial? A.—I came at the suggestion of Mr. Sheldon; I suppose he wrote for the petitioner.

Q.—You say you have not yet spoken to Mrs. Bennett; was your neglect to do so at the suggestion of any one? A.—It may have been suggested by some one of the counsel, either by Mr. Ingersoll, Blackman or Sheldon. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you ever kissed Mrs. Bennett at any other time than at meeting and parties. A.—I have not.

The visit at Mrs. Newman's, when Mrs. Bennett sat on Smith's lap was gone into in detail.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett, at her own accord, seat herself on your lap? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was there any resistance on your part? A.—Not in the least. [Great laughter.]

Q.—Was your arm in a position to support her? A.—If you mean by that question to ask whether there was kissing and hugging, I say no, most positively; cannot say whether her arm was on my shoulder or mine on hers.

Q.—How about her kissing you? Was that voluntary? A.—I suppose it was; I could not compel it; I was very unwell, and did not feel like going into a kissing operation myself. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you, as a general thing, think it allowable for a gentleman to kiss a lady? A.—Under such circumstances I think it perfectly allowable—perfectly so; [excessive merriment]; I was as intimately acquainted with Mrs. B., when in college, as with a sister.

Q.—How long before you got well? A.—I do not remember about that; it was nothing very serious; I succeeded in getting home without help.

Q.—What kind of a room was this scene enacted in? A.—It was the room in which company was received.

Q.—Where were you when Mrs. B. came over to Hoboken and left the note? A.—I was at Jersey City, and was then engaged in teaching school at Bergen Hill.

Q.—Have you that note? A.—No; I cannot tell what became of it.

Q.—Do you remember the contents of the note? A.—No.

Q.—Was there anything said of her asking Dr. B. to come to go with her to the party, instead of coming for you? A.—It would take the Doctor three hours to get there, and take me half an hour.

Q.—In going to the party did you ..., and in returning did the same thing? A.—Yes, of course.

Judge Blackman—...

[Here there was a general and hearty laughter, in which the Court, witnesses and all joined.]

Q.—You went in after you got to Mrs. ..., did you? A.—Certainly; ... I staid over night, as it was a long and dangerous walk to my own house.

Q.—How long did you sit up after going in? A.—Half an hour, perhaps.

Q.—Did you see anything of Mrs. Bennett after going in? A.—Yes, but I did not see anything of her after I went to bed.

Judge Blackman (Interrupting and addressing Gov. D.)—There you have it; he could not have had you [illegible] anyone about what Mrs. Bennett did that night unless he had dogged her around the house as Scipio did. [Great laughter.]

At this point, it being nearly 6 o'clock, the Court adjourned till 9 to-morrow morning.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING.

At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Blackman said that at the close of Scipio Devonshire's testimony he gave notice that he would be wanted before the close of the trial, and now he requested the call. Scipio was now wanted to confront Smith.

Gov. Dutton replied that Scipio was obliged to go back to New-York Saturday, and that he had been sent for to return.

Jerome L. Stead was called and sworn. He resided at No. 79 George-street, the second door from Dr. Bennett's.

Gov. Blackman—Has Dr. Bennett had any conversation with you regarding Mrs. B.'s fidelity and virtue? A.—He has on several occasions conversed quite freely on that subject during the past Summer, once when I was on my way to New-York in the cars; I asked him whether there was any probability of his succeeding in obtaining a bill; he said it remained to be seen, and in reply to a question as to whether he had any evidence against her as to her chastity, he replied, "No, no, ..." ... suspicions, that he had always trusted her, and that it ... with gentlemen she desired"; on several other occasions he had talked freely with me during the last Summer, but he always opened the subject himself, and at all times spoke favorably of his wife's fidelity.

Judge Blackman—State what he may have said regarding the settlement he had with his wife.

Witness—He told me that his wife held a deed of the property in George-street, and that he had a life interest in it; I told him I thought that was a singular way of doing business; that I could not see what advantage that was to his wife; he replied that he had that arranged to suit himself; that he knew what he was about; Mr. Foster, he said, did the business for him.

Q.—Have you heard him speak of his resources? A.—He told me at a time which can be ascertained by reference to my books, some day in November last, that it was very good; the financial crisis had not affected his business any; his trade was principally in the West, he said, and his collections had been greater than usual; this, he thought, was because of an increase of business; he said he had been in business eight or ten years, and in reply to a suggestion of witness that he might have made $60,000 during that time, he said that it might be put $50,000 less than that.

Mr. Blackman—State what you know of the smoky chimney. [Objected to and ruled out, as it had already been gone into in chief.]

Witness stated that he was on good terms with both parties in the suit.

Judge Baldwin cross-examined the witness, but elicited nothing of importance save that witness was called, as he supposed, on account of having expressed great surprise after having read Dr. Bennett's testimony on the trial. With reference to the statement as to the amount which the Doctor was worth, witness thought he rather exaggerated when he placed it at $10,000.

Mr. Smith was here recalled, and his cross-examination renewed by Gov. Dutton.

Q.—Did you mention the occurrence of Mrs. Bennett's sitting on your lap to any one at your place of business? A.—It is not my habit to mention such things, and I think I did not speak of it.

Q.—What time did you leave the city on the morning when it is said the avowal of love was made? A.—In the earliest train.

Q.—Where did you part with Mrs. Bennett? A.—In the parlor or at the front door.

Q.—Were the servants around? A.—It is not the place for servants in the parlor.

Q.—State the description of the parting? A.—The best description of a kiss I know of is in Coleridge's poetry. [Laughter.]

As the witness could not repeat that, he was requested to describe the kiss in detail.

A.—I could not do that without practically illustrating it. [Great laughter.]

Q.—Where were your hands at that time? A.—One probably had hold of hers.

Q.—Where was the other? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How was she dressed? A.—I think she had on a dress.

Q.—Was it her morning-gown? A.—It was not her night-gown. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was there anything occurred at that time which could be construed into a confession of love? A.—There was not.

Q.—Did you not frequently have pleasant times when Dr. B. was not by? A.—That, I suppose, refers to Doctor's statement that we got off by ourselves, and all I can say is, that he was always by when he had company; particularly so, and that he was always treated well.

Q.—Did you have any private correspondence with Mrs. B.? A.—If you mean by private such as the Doctor had not seen, they were private; if such as she intended the Doctor should not see, they were not private letters.

Q.—What was the character of the letters you wrote Mrs. B.? A.—They were rollicking, gossiping letters, such as I always write ladies; when I write to them I try to say as nearly nothing as possible. [Great laughter.]

Q.—How near did you come to your standard in this case? A.—Infinitely near.

Q.—Why, if you wrote next to nothing, did you write to Mr. Blakeslee's care? A.—At times she referred to bad treatment, and said that she often did not get letters directed to her in Doctor's care.

Q.—Did you not refer to her complaint in your letters? A.—I might have done so.

Q.—If there had been any such reference would it not have been a good reason for directing in that way? A.—It would.

Q.—Why did you not preserve her letters? Was it because her letters were so much like your own? [Laughter.] A.—Very probable.

Q.—Did you in some of these letters convey to her the idea that you loved her? A.—If you mean sympathy——

Q.—Now, now, stop. I will ask whether you did not really feel love for her—the passion itself? A.—I felt towards her as I did towards a sister; but as for matrimonial love, I never had any feeling of the kind; nor did I ever advise her to get a divorce.

Q.—Did you not entertain the idea during that time, that if Mrs. B. was at any time free, you would be free too? A.—I do not think that I did.

Q.—How was the Doctor's bed-room situated with reference to your room? A.—It was directly opposite.

Q.—Do you mean to say Mrs. B. did not sometimes step across the hall to your room and speak to you? A.—If you mean by that, that she did sometimes come in my room after I had prepared for bed—

Gov. Dutton—No, no. Did she ever go in your room after you had gone to it yourself? A.—She has never done so.

The Judge here referred to her testimony, and read that portion of Dr. B.'s testimony on this point, which Mr. Smith pronounced *unqualifiedly* false.

Q.—At the time Mrs. Lewis told you that Mrs. B. wished at the time she was sick to see you, where did you meet her? A.—At the head of the stairs.

Q.—Was she standing or sitting when you got to the head of the stairs? A.—I think she was standing?

Q.—How was it when the Doctor came in? A.—She was, I think sitting in a chair.

Q.—How long did that *tête-à-tête* at the head of the stairs continue? A.—It may have been fifteen minutes or more.

Q.—Did she go into her room during that time? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you go into her room during that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—Where did you go when the folks got back? A.—I think I went in the parlor, and entertained Mr. Lewis.

Q.—Was there any coolness between you and Mrs. B. in the Summer of '55? A.—No.

Q.—Always very warm, eh? A.—Always very warm. [Laughter.]

The examination was continued at considerable length, but did not elicit anything new, or particularly amusing.

Gov. Dutton, after he had retired from the chair, said he hoped Mr. Smith would not leave.

Mr. Blackman—From the general tenor of your questions and his replies, I should not think he would. [Laughter.]

John Mooney was recalled.

Q.—What time were you Dr. B.'s coachman? A.—From May, '55 to Feb., '56.

Q.—During that time did you carry Dr., Mrs. B. and Horace to ride? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Where was the harness kept? Q.—In the barn, where the Doctor kept his drug bills. [This witness was called to prove that Scipio could not get the harness when the Doctor was away, as the room was locked.]

Q.—Did Scipio drive the horses during the time you were there? A.—Only once, as the Doctor would not trust him; then Doctor, Mrs. Bennett, another lady, and the children went, and they drove to Saltonstall.

Q.—Did you ever drive Mr. Wehner and Mrs. Bennett out? A.—No; there was never a falser thing stated in the world than that.

Q.—Did Scipio board there any time during the Summer you were there? Q.—He did not; I am sure of it from several circumstances; [one was related;] at one time, when he was wanted in a great hurry, and had not time to go home for dinner, he went into the house and got a piece of bread and butter; the Doctor saw him eating it and snatched it out of his hand.

Judge Baldwin cross-examined the witness. He questioned him as to the supervision and care of the horses while Scipio was in the Doctor's employ. While the Doctor was home the witness said Scipio might have driven the horses half a dozen times without his (witness') knowledge; while the Doctor was away the key was kept at Mr. Blakeslee's or at the Doctor's father's.

Q.—Could not Mrs. Bennett have got the key and had the carriage up without your knowing it? A.—I think not; I do not know as she knew the key was ... [illegible] the carriage when the Doctor was away.

Q.—What enables you to remember that the Doctor was along at the time of the ride to Saltonstall? A.—Nothing only that Scipio told he was very tired with a race he had had with a farmer, ... [illegible]

Judge W. K. Foster was recalled. Judge Blackman conducted the direct examination.

Q.—I call your attention to the Doctor's testimony with reference to 1856. Will you state ... A.—I heard the statement read by the Doctor, ... I will state distinctly that I never said ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—... A.—I heard no such intimation.

[illegible]

Judge Blackman—Dr. Bennett ... his counsel? A.—I considered myself ... [illegible]

so many pecuniary obligations to Mrs. Bennett, but in this treaty I endeavored to act in good faith to both parties, and, if I ever ... done the fair thing. ... Knight was ... direct examination.

Q.—... would be affected by inhalation of laudanum? A.— ... should be ... an effect more speedily than when taken by the stomach.

Q.—How soon would laudanum produce an effect, if taken in the stomach? A.—A large dose would operate more quickly than a small one; an ordinary dose would operate in ... minutes, perhaps; if a child suck laudanum from a flannel, it would operate the same as if taken in the ordinary way.

Q.—What would you say of administering lobelia to a child who had taken laudanum by inhalation? A.—Lobelia is given as an emetic, but if laudanum had been taken by inhalation, I should not expect lobelia to counteract its effects, as there would in that case be nothing on the stomach to be thrown off.

Q.—Have you ever known any one to be stupefied by inhaling laudanum? A.—I have not, but can conceive that such an effect might be produced.

Cross-examined by Judge Baldwin. Q.—Is there anything improbable in the child's being stupefied if it slept with a person whose flannel was saturated with laudanum. A.—No. If the child's skin came in contact with such flannel it would be affected by absorption; if the child lay with its head under the bed-clothes it would be affected by inhalation.

Direct examination resumed. Q.—If before breakfast the child was perfectly lively and natural, and after breakfast it appeared stupefied, what would be your opinion as an expert of the cause inducing this state? A.—If the child after leaving its mother is perfectly natural, and after breakfast these symptoms, I should suppose that something more than inhalation had been at work. [Dr. Knight's examination was continued at some length but nothing of special interest was elicited.]

Dr. Pliny Jewett was called and confirmed Dr. Knight's testimony.

After he had concluded a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Gillette and the Bennett Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my name has been associated with the divorce case now pending in New-Haven, I beg leave to say that Mr. NEWMAN was a deacon and a trustee of Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street, of which I am Pastor. Mrs. NEWMAN and her daughter, SARAH, were ladies of irreproachable character, as hundreds of respectable persons in this city can testify.

I casually met Dr. and Mrs. BENNETT several years since at Mr. NEWMAN's, and regarded them as being highly reputable people, both on their own account, and my estimation of their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. NEWMAN.

The story of the witness who used my name in connection with this family, I unhesitatingly pronounce untrue, and leave the Church I have the honor to serve, and the public, to judge between us.

A. D. GILLETTE.

Making War-Steamers of Sailing-Ships—Letter from Com. W. M. Walker, U. S. N.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In France and in England the question of adapting the "screw" to their fleets of sail ships, and more particularly to their old "line-of-battle" ships, has awakened the deepest interest, and has been discussed in all its bearings; and in both countries great efforts have been made to ascertain how this could be effected at the least expense, without injury to the sailing qualities or other capacities of the ship, and to determine the best general plan for the necessary alterations.

After a series of most careful experiments made at the naval station, Rochfort, it was found that there were insurmountable obstacles to placing an engine of 650 horse power on board a "hundred-gun ship."

It was next determined to try the experiment with the *Austerlitz*, a ship of the same class, then on the stocks at Cherbourg; but after the maturest consideration, a board composed of captains, constructors and engineers, was compelled to decide that this could not be done under any reasonable conditions; that it would be necessary to cut her in two, and lengthen her floor; that her stern frame must be taken down and rebuilt, and that, after all, these great and costly alterations promised no satisfactory result.

In consequence of this unfavorable report, the Minister of Marine (Ducos) directed that an engine of five hundred horse power should be substituted for that of six hundred and fifty horse power, which it had been intended to place on board the *Austerlitz*, in order to ascertain if, with this engine of less weight and displacement, and without any reduction in her battery, spars, or other equipments, it was possible to attain a speed of not less than four and a half knots under steam. The attempt to execute the order of the Minister was carefully made, and the stern of the ship was entirely rebuilt (with a "well") at the cost of 88,000 francs, but it was found quite impossible to comply with all his requirements in regard to the armament and equipment of the ship.

I cannot give any very minute detail of all the particulars in which it was found necessary to deviate from the plan of the Minister, but I ascertained on the spot that her battery had been reduced to eighty-eight guns, her munitions of war diminished one-fourth, and her masts and sails cut down to those of a sixty-gun ship; that she cannot stow more than one month's water and two months' supply of other provisions; and that she has been so lightened by the removal of one hundred tons of ballast and eighteen tons of cables and anchors, as to render her stability under sail, after the consumption of her coal, highly problematical.

The expediency of altering a ship so as to enable her to carry a propeller, with a reasonable prospect of increasing her general efficiency, is a question of far more importance to the government of France and England than to our own government, as they have a great number of large vessels that can perhaps be made available in no other way; and their supply of ship timber is comparatively so expensive, scanty and uncertain that the construction of new ships is with them a much more serious consideration than it should be with us.

Furthermore, our old ships of the line now render good service as receiving ships, and in the event of necessity they would be most valuable adjuncts in the defence of our bays and harbors.

I, therefore, Sir, can see no reason for following the example of the French and British in this particular. There is nothing to prevent us, in the construction of a navy, from taking advantage of all the improvements that science and experience may develope, and applying them to new ships designed with special reference to their introduction.

That difficult problem—the construction of a perfect man-of-war—would thus be approached under the most favorable circumstances, and with the best prospect of solution; and we should avoid the great expense of making extensive modifications in our old hulks, without any reasonable hope of satisfactory result.

Unfortunately, Sir, no strong national pride demands for our navy the watchful care, the liberal and steadfast support essential not only to its preëminence, but to its prominence upon the main.

Protected as we have heretofore been by a broad ocean, now narrowed by steam, and untaught as yet by any great humiliation, we have adopted no system of naval policy.

An intermittent attack of pride or apprehension induces us from time to time to launch a few ships; but no earnest comprehensive review of the navy as it is; no contrast of its feebleness with the strength of the other navies of the world; no study of its adaptation to its various uses; no speculation upon the services it may be required to perform; no persistent effort in its behalf in any particular, appears to engage our public men.

Unity of purpose, therefore, does not exist, and general plan is wanting in the minds of those who legislate upon the subject. System is hence needed; a system embracing fitness of design, grace and symmetry in detail, economy and efficiency in the whole.

And yet, while thus unfostered and neglected, at every opportunity the national genius asserts its power, and fitfully, from time to time, attracts to our marine the admiration of the world.

Content with such displays, we sluggishly relapse, and permit our rivals again to excel us in the race, and to compel us often to resort to them for instruction, even in the science of steam navigation, the very rudiments of which they learned from us.

W. M. W.

The Mount Vernon Association.

To the Citizens of New-York:

We ask your attention for a few moments to a subject that concerns each one and all of us.

In a little more than two months—on the 22d of February next—Mount Vernon, the home that WASHINGTON cherished in life and now hallows in death, can be placed in the care of the people of the United States, as the property of themselves and their descendants in perpetuity. On that day the payment of the balance remaining due will transfer WASHINGTON's Home and Grave to the Mount Vernon Association of the Union, in trust for the people of the United States.

Shall we, by indifference or neglect, permit such an opportunity to escape? Can we better show our veneration for his memory than by securing forever the spot inseparably associated with his name, and where, in the brief intervals of a life devoted to our service, he sought the repose that service compelled?

We must not be misunderstood. Let no one imagine that we would diminish WASHINGTON's name, or do our countrymen the injustice to suppose that this appeal could be made to their feelings as if it were a ... for charitable considerations. It stands on ... Whether or not Mount Vernon shall fall into decay may affect our reputation, but cannot ... his fame; that rests securely upon the universal assent of the civilized world for more than half a century since his death. When in the war of 1812 the English fleet ascended the Potomac, to ravage and destroy, minute guns were fired and the ... lowered as they passed the tomb of WASHINGTON. ... With such a tribute to his memory from his ... enemies, shall we who proclaim that he is "first in our hearts," forego the last opportunity to show that it is no empty declaration?

We justly boast that we can speak of him as our countryman. His name and fame are the common property; let us add to it his home, and around it, his grave, secured by our united efforts, as a "common ground," strengthen those ties of brotherly union so affectionately urged upon us in his farewell address.

The purchase of Mount Vernon is not to be the act of the Government, but of the People of the United States. Let us show that it is as dear to our hearts ... from those who call him "Father of his Country."

It must be confessed that the condition of WASHINGTON's home is a reproach to us as a nation. The house is crumbling to decay; in a short time it will disappear. The grave and grounds, uncared for, shock the feelings of every pilgrim to his tomb. We must act, and act promptly, to remove this stain from our character. It is the boast of the City of New-York that she is national in sentiment as well as in grandeur and position. Let us make good that claim, and let each one of us resolve that on the next anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON, when all State or party ties are merged in that higher feeling of nationality due in so great measure to him, we shall have done our part to celebrate it in the way he would have preferred as one of the most grateful offerings to his memory.

To us this appeal should come with peculiar force. It was in this City, after the disastrous battle of Long Island, that he made that memorable midnight retreat, by which he saved the remnant of his army to continue the struggle through many arduous years of the Revolution. It was here, at the close of the war, that he severed his connection with the Army in his affecting farewell to the officers, and here, too, one of the crowning acts of his life was celebrated when he inaugurated the Government of the United States, by taking, before the multitude assembled in Wall and Broad streets, that oath of office which, as the first President, he so religiously and conscientiously fulfilled. The Federal Hall in which he stood has disappeared; but shall we of this great City, prospering and to prosper under the Government he so largely helped to found, let it appear that all gratitude for such services has passed from our memories with the old hall?

Among the treasures of a nation, none should be guarded more carefully than the memories of their great and good men. Since Governments have existed, what nation can boast a richer legacy than ours in the character of WASHINGTON? Let us cherish everything connected with him, and, above all, that home which to him was the dearest spot on earth. What will be thought of the sincerity of our sentiments toward WASHINGTON if, while glorying in him as our countryman, we permit Mount Vernon to fall into desecration and decay?

LUTHER BRADISH,
JOHN SHERWOOD,
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,
WILLIAM HALL,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr.,
ALFRED PELL,
ROYAL PHELPS,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

At an adjourned meeting of the Committee of citizens of New-York, held this day to promote the success of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, it was

Resolved, That the object of this Association commends itself so strongly to the citizens of New-York, that an active and vigorous effort should be made to raise at least our full proportion of the balance remaining due for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The City of New-York, it is believed, is both able and willing to do all that can be expected of her in this matter.

Resolved, That such a result can best be accomplished by adopting an organized system which shall secure a personal application on behalf of the Association to the majority of our citizens, and that agents be employed for that purpose whose authority to receive subscriptions shall appear from the certificate of the members of this Committee.

Resolved, That no exertion shall be spared to raise the required amount on or before the 22d of February next.

Resolved, That the address submitted from the Sub-Committee be signed and published in the City papers.

Signed by
LUTHER BRADISH,
JOHN SHERWOOD,
FRED'K. DE PEYSTER,
WM. HALL,
ROB'T. B. MINTURN,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.,
ALFRED PELL,
ROYAL PHELPS,
M. O. ROBERTS.

PERSONAL.

Le Nord reprints from the Paris *Moniteur* of the 22d July, 1849, the speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly by M. Montalembert, in defence of the law upon the Press under which he has just been convicted. The speech, from its conservative tendencies, appears to have provoked numerous interruptions from the members of the Left. During the trial of M. de Montalembert, his colleague of the Academy, M. Villemain, scattered many *bon mots* among the people sitting near him, and sometimes, by the way, spoke in such an audible whisper that he was very near being turned out of the court. M. Procureur-Imperial Cordouen, whose elocution hangs fire terribly, and whose diction is none of the purest, tried hard to work himself into a paroxysm of eloquence by denouncing the dreadful license of public meetings in England; he pronounced the word "meeting" in such a droll way as to puzzle alike his English and French auditors. When, after his having repeated the word many times, M. Villemain at length understood what he meant, he exclaimed, "Ah, diable! Our friend speaks English as badly as he does French." A letter from Montalembert to the Archbishop of Paris, declines the Archbishop's intercession for a remission of the penalty. The term of appeal does not expire till Saturday.

The French have at last found a star in the choregraphic art, in the person of one of their own children, Mlle. Emma Livry. Heretofore, all the stars in this constellation were of Transalpine origin, curious to relate; now, they have found one at home, and their enthusiasm knows no bounds. The presence at Paris of the queen of dance, Mlle. Taglioni, is construed into a desire to see and applaud the new discovery; but this is, perhaps, only a *reclame* for the *débutante*. However that may be, Mlle. Taglioni, who is married to Count Somebody, and lives quietly in her palace on the Lake of Como, rarely leaves home, and has not visited Paris, the former scene of her triumphs, for many years. She is now here, and has taken particular pains to encourage the young *danseuse* of the Grand Opera. Recently, a grand banquet was given to Taglioni, by the opera people, united to some gentlemen of the Press. Dr. Veron, the manager of the Grand Opera during the reign of Taglioni, presided. At the conclusion of the banquet, a new quadrille, composed for the occasion, was danced by Mesdames Taglioni, Fanny Cerito, Rosati and Plunkett, and Messrs. Mabille, Petipa, Merante and Beauchet, all first-class stars of the dance. The banquet was quite an original affair in its kind.

Our Paris correspondent writes: "Alphonze Karr has fallen into a quarrel with the little Princess Marie de Solms-Bonaparte, Editress of the *Matinées d'Aixles-Bains*. Alphonze indulged in some remarks in his last number, addressed from Nice, in regard to the manner in which the little Princess treated Eugene Sue in his last sickness, which aroused her temper, and I here state in the interest of Madame de Solms' injured reputation, that she publicly denies in a most formal manner, ever having borne the intimate relations to the deceased novelist charged by Alphonze Karr—and I ought to add "the rest of mankind." Her defence is published in *Figaro*, in a letter dated from Aix-les-Bains."

An incident occurred, during a recent sitting of the Assembly of the States of Mecklenbourg, which caused considerable sensation. In the middle of an animated discussion on religious tolerance, M. de Maltzan made use of a provocation to M. Pogge-Taebitz, who replied that he could not accept the challenge, as he had, in consequence of being condemned for taking part in a fatal duel, made a vow never to fight another. M. de Pluskow, a friend of M. de Maltzan, then rose, and called M. Pogge-Taebitz a coward. On hearing this insulting word, the whole assembly rose, and protested with such energy against the language used, that M. de Pluskow was obliged to retract it.

We read in the *Illustrated London News*: "There is news about 'Junius.' Mr. Parkes—Joseph of Birmingham—a very well-read man and a scholar, with advantages which few have possessed, is to give us, before six months are over, a *Life of Sir Philip Francis*, the 'Junius' of Macauley and Brougham, but not the 'Junius' of Mr. Dilke. Mr. Parkes possesses all the papers of Mr. Dubois, the secretary of Francis and the executor of Tom Hill. Surely Tom Hill must have 'happened' to know who Junius was!"

The foundation stone of the monument to be erected at Cromarty, in memory of Hugh Miller, was laid in the early part of December. The monument will consist of a pillar about 50 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Hugh Miller, to be sculptured by Mr. Handyside Ritchie. The base is of old red sandstone, taken from the shore quarry, the first scene of Mr. Miller's labors and of his geological researches.

A Tobacco Fair has been held at South Windsor, Conn.—the first exhibition of the kind in the State. The Fair originated with a few neighbors who are tobacco-growers, an organization was formed, and an exhibition agreed upon.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the humorous poet and "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" is in this City, at Bixby's Hotel. He is announced to lecture before the Young Men's Christian Union to-morrow evening.

A Paris letter speaks of the approaching nuptials of Mahomet Bey, with his brother's widow, Fatima, the Sultan's daughter, who recently lost her husband, Ali Ghalib, by drowning in the Bosphorus.

An effort is being made to restore the monument erected in the West Kirkyard, at Greenock, over the grave of Burns' Highland Mary, and which is now fast going to decay.

Sentence of divorce has been pronounced between Prince Frederick William of Hanau, eldest son of the Elector of Hesse, and the daughter of the comedian Birnbaum.

Miss Louisa Pyne, who was prevented by illness from appearing in the "Bohemian Girl" in London, has sufficiently recovered to enable her to resume her professional duties.

M. Salvador Bermudez de Castro, Spanish Minister at Naples, had been created Marquis de Lema, one of the noblest among the historical titles of Spain.

Madame Persiani, so long the ornament of the Opera Italien, has lately fixed her residence in Paris, with a view to devote herself wholly to tuition in music.

An *on dit* is current in London, to the effect that a matrimonial alliance is on the *tapis* between Lord Stanley and the eldest daughter of Lord John Russell.

According to a London correspondent, Lord Napier will not be appointed to the Berlin Embassy, but will succeed Lord Dunfermline, at the Hague.

A writ of outlawry has been proclaimed against ... [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 941, 271, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—No calendar for to-day. Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 21.

Before Judge Betts.

COUNTERFEITING.

Robert Murphy and Daniel Murphy, two brothers, were put on trial this morning, charged with counterfeiting quarter-dollars. A policeman testified that he searched Daniel's house, No. 467 Eighth-avenue, about the first of August, and found ... which Daniel, when arrested, said he got of a stage driver; that he arrested Robert at his house, No. ... Forty-seventh street, and found between the beds ... and three-cent pieces in a closet, ... crucibles and ladles ... half-dimes.

Mr. Favre, who lived in the same house with Robert, testified that one Sunday morning he saw ... the table covered with money, and his little girl ... in and got some, and it proved to be bad money. ... table doing something, and money scattered about on the table.

For defence, it was proved that the defendants were stage-drivers, and that stage-drivers took a great deal of bad money.

Evidence of their good character was also given.

The Jury after an absence of over an hour, brought in a verdict of guilty against Robert Murphy and acquitted Daniel Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Davies.

MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

Last Saturday Judge DAVIES granted a writ of alternative mandamus, to compel the Board of City Canvassers to count, in favor of James G. McAdam, 110 votes alleged to have been cast for him in the Fourth Precinct of the Twenty-first Ward, as candidate for Councilman for the Seventh Senatorial District, and illegally withheld from him.

The return to the writ was put in on Monday by Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, and Mr. ... Chatfield for the City Canvassers. Mr. McAdam was represented by Chauncey Shaffer.

The return set forth that when the election returns of this District were being read in the Board, it appeared that some omissions had been made therein; that by resolution they were sent back to the District Canvassers for correction, which was done; that the District Canvassers added 110 votes for McAdam, but which votes were contrary to the original statements made by them previously; and that the Board of City Canvassers, deeming the amended return illegal, counted the votes as originally returned by the District Canvassers.

Francis J. Twomey, deputy clerk to the City Canvassers, and Alderman Owens, of the Twenty-first Ward, were called and examined in regard to the resolution of the City Canvassers, and the amendments made by the District Canvassers.

In the course of the cross-examination of the latter, Mr. Chatfield asked him if the District Canvassers had counted the ballots the second time.

Mr. Owens replied in the negative; the policeman and two of the canvassers counted the votes as they appeared in his tally-book.

Judge Davies said that the ballots should have been burned before that time, in pursuance of the law.

Mr. Walker, one of the District Canvassers, was then examined, and explained the reason of not placing the whole number of votes cast; it was owing to a discrepancy between the accounts of the poll-clerks.

Yesterday the Judge said that he had no doubt that Mr. McAdam was entitled to the votes, and that there was fraud somewhere; but inasmuch as the return was sent back to only two of the Inspectors, instead of to the whole Board, he should deny the motion for a mandamus.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Notice.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

An entire new Calendar for trials by jury will be made up for the ensuing January, February and March Terms of this Court.

All Notes of Issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk on or before Friday, 24th of December, inst.

New Calendars for the General and Special Terms for the month of January, 1859, will also be made up, for which all Notes of Issue must be filed on or before the 24th of December inst.

Each Note of Issue must state distinctly the ... of the Issue, and whether it is for the Trial, General or Special Term, (without reference to the number or position of the cause on any previous Calendar) and also whether it is filed by the "plaintiff" or by the "defendant."

The Lottery Investigation.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE.

Before Judge Russel.

The examination in the Lottery case, in which Wood, Eddy & Co. are charged with illegally selling or causing the sale of lottery tickets in this City, was resumed yesterday.

David N. Wood, one of the accused, was the first witness examined. He deposed as follows: I reside in Westchester County, and do business as a broker at No. 239 Broadway; was formerly an exchange broker; cannot recollect the date of my making an affidavit before a City Magistrate that I sold a lottery ticket; the ticket was sold at No. 35 Park-row, in this City, to one of my customers, whose name was Charles H. Ring; the ticket was upon the "Delaware" lottery, and according to the scheme it drew a prize; I introduced the party to Charles H. Murray; cannot tell positively who Mr. Murray was; at the interview following the introduction, Mr. Ring passed a ticket to Mr. Murray, who said, "Very well, Sir;" Mr. Ring said, "Mr. Murray, I have a small draft against you," and presented the ticket; I know Mr. Dickinson, but do not know his business at present; thought he had done business with Mr. Dickinson; was an agent for him, but declines to say for what; never had any secret business with Mr. Dickinson, and do not know of his selling lottery tickets; know a man by the name of Finn, also, knew Mr. Wood; had an interview with Mr. Wood when Mr. Finn was present, sometime in August last, with reference to Mr. Finn having drawn a prize, when the prize and its settlement was talked of; the ticket was on the Sparta Academy Lottery; I did not introduce Mr. Finn to Mr. Wood, as either the manager or owner of that lottery, but as a man having an interest in it; Mr. Eddy was also present at the interview; I had called on Mr. Wood to see about lottery tickets to sell in New-York, and asked his advice; Mr. Wood made some observations, I cannot tell what; I mentioned to Mr. Wood that the sale of lottery tickets in Delaware had been refused to persons in New-York; this was within the last three months; about the same time I went to No. 140 Fulton-street in regard to some tickets; saw Mr. Murray there—not Charles H. Murray; I think I see the gentleman present. [The gentleman was identified, and, being called on, gave his name as Leavitt W. Murray.] This gentleman told me that the supply of tickets should be continued; the money for Mr. Ring's ticket was paid to a young man who stops at a certain office at certain hours in the day; the office was in Park-row; do not positively know in whose employ he was; I think the tickets brought to that party were signed "Samuel Swan & Co.;" think I have seen the party twenty times in the past year; have seen him bring and take away tickets more or less times; cannot say how many exactly; have conversed with him on various occasions, but never in regard to Wood, Eddy & Co., or Swan & Co.'s lotteries; cannot say positively that either of those parties had lotteries; have conversed with Mr. Murray about the "Delaware" Lottery; did not learn from him anything about the vendors of the tickets of that lottery; have not known Mr. Charles H. Murray to give lottery tickets directly to persons to dispose of; I saw Mr. Dickinson once at No. 140 Fulton-street; I have seen Mr. Murray there, too; saw Mr. Dickinson there within the last three or four weeks; the office is on the second floor; I saw no lottery tickets there; I think I went with Mr. Finn to see Mr. Dickinson, to see about a prize in a lottery, four or five months ago; I do not remember the conversation between me and Dickinson; I think he said he had nothing to do with it, and I had better see somebody else; he might have said that I had better see Mr. Wood, and he would attend to it and see about the matter.

Q.—Was it not in consequence of this conversation that you had the interview with Wood, referred to in your previous testimony? A.—It might have been.

To Ex-Judge Smith—I know Marcus Cicero Stanley.

Q.—Has he called on you within the last two weeks in relation to any matter connected with this prosecution? [Objected to.] A.—He has called on me; in the interview between me and Stanley, something was said in relation to my appearing as a witness in this case; it was sometime last week, at the time I called upon Mr. Wood, he stated to me something to the effect that he had nothing to do with the case here; I never heard that Mr. Wood had anything to do with the lottery that Mr. Ring's ticket was in.

Oscar A. Clark, ... I reside at the corner of the Bowery and ...; I know Mr. Finn; I have seen him in possession of a Sparta Academy lottery ticket, which purported to have drawn a prize; I ... that ticket purchased by Mr. Finn at No. 35 Park-row, on a Saturday afternoon, three or four months ago ...

Q.—... note or check in the hands of Mr. Finn? A.—I saw a paper in his hands, but I don't know what it was; I know of the sale of other tickets at No. 35 Park-row; I cannot state how many; they purported to be upon ... Academy lottery, drawn in Delaware, and were sold by David N. Wood ...; David N. Wood ... at No. 35 Park-row.

Cross-examined—I know Marcus Cicero Stanley; I saw him this morning; ... [illegible]

The New-York Daily Tribune, Thursday, December 20, 1860.

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

Pork, $5 50; Prairie, $5 75. Lard, 8c.

COFFEE.—The market is less active, to-day, yet prices are well maintained. Sales include 1,000 bags Laguayra, at 10c.; 110 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c.; 500 bags Rio at 10c.; 1,000 bags (last evening) Rio, on the spot, at 10½c. Warehouse Rio is held at 11c. Rio Coffee, Messrs. Boyd & Cary quote more inquiry. Although the past week there has prevailed an active demand for Rio Coffee, sales have been restricted, for which there was full value, to close, on the 15th, 10½c. Sales of the week, 2,000 bags

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; [illegible] to one address for Twenty Dollars. [illegible]

Payment invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," [illegible]

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mount Vernon Festival—Promenade Concert.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Lady of Lyons.

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATRE—[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]—Black-Eyed Susan—[illegible]

[illegible]

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S [illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the Persia, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, Dec. 22, at [illegible] A.M.

The European mails by the Arabia, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post-office on the preceding Tuesday afternoon, to go by railroad at 1 o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 5 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Reliable intelligence is said to have been received in Washington relative to the designs of Spain upon Mexico, which is in direct conflict with the positive assertions of Señor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister to our Government. It is asserted that the commander of the Spanish fleet off Tampico has notified the Spanish Consul of that place that war now exists between the two countries, and that a land force would shortly arrive from Cuba. Reports even go so far as to state that the Spanish forces have taken possession of the approaches to Tampico. It is proper to state, however, that our Government puts no confidence in the reports.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday will be read with interest. In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, in Michigan, was passed; ayes 29, noes 22. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, and Mr. SEWARD made a long speech in its favor. He expressed himself as preferring the route which would be a continuation of the road traveled by the great Northwestern emigration, and would have the road built as a military, postal, national highway, with the money and credit of the Government, surrendering the lands along the route to actual settlers, free of cost; but he had concurred in supporting the bill now before the Senate because it was the only alternative. A synopsis of Mr. SEWARD's remarks will be found in our report of the proceedings. Mr. WARD, of Texas, made a speech in favor of the Texas route, when the debate was postponed until to-day. Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution, which was lost, directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether further legislation is necessary to stop the Slave-trade. Letters between the President of Nicaragua and Commodore PAULDING, if any such were in the Navy Department, were called for by resolution. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the Senate if any land in New-York Harbor can be had for revenue purposes. The Secretary of War was also asked for information respecting the rights of British subjects in Oregon. Part of the correspondence of ROBERT MCLANE and Dr. PARKER, Ex-Ministers to China, was sent in by the President. It was voted to advance HIRAM POWERS $2,500 for statuary. It was announced that the new Senate Chamber would be ready on the 4th of January. In the House, the Army and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to organize a territorial government for Dakotah was introduced by Mr. KAVANAGH, of Minnesota. The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after some debate, and the rejection of various amendments, it was voted, by six majority, to strike out the enacting clause, the effect being to bring the bill back into the House, where the vote to strike out was not sustained. A substitute, offered by Mr. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, was then adopted, it having been previously agreed upon in caucus, and pending the question on its final passage, the House adjourned.

The President yesterday nominated to the Senate, in Executive Session, thirty-five out of the fifty-eight cases of officers retired by the Naval Board, referred to him for his decision. A number of the names of those thus restored will be found in our Washington dispatches. The President, in making the nominations, took occasion to express his regret that Commodore STEWART was not one of the number, but, inasmuch as that officer did not submit his case to the Courts of Inquiry, he did not come within the action of the law under which the nominations were made. A resolution, however, in favor of the Commodore's restoration, was introduced by Mr. HALE, though not acted upon when the Senate adjourned.

The meeting of the Board of State Canvassers at Albany yesterday was an important one, the proceedings involving the legality of the election of several members of Congress. On account of an informality in the returns, it was rendered probable that several of the Districts would be declared vacant, and it has been decided that several cases will have to go before Congress for decision.

The arrival of the *Black Warrior* supplies us with dates from Havana to December 16. There was nothing of interest there. Senator DOUGLAS and his family were passengers from New-Orleans, remaining, however, at Havana.

Our advices from Merida, Yucatan, are to the 1st inst. The predominance of the liberal interest at that capital, and at Campeachy, has been established, not, however, without strenuous resistance on the part of the Church faction. Extensive preparations were making for a campaign against the interior Indians.

The Overland Mail, at St. Louis, brings dates from California to Nov. 22—two days later than steamer accounts. The Gila gold fever had created a great excitement in Eastern California, and emigrants were flocking to the neighborhood of Fort Yuma. Indictments against gamblers had been found in Sacramento and San Francisco. Arrangements had been made in San Francisco to forward funds to New-York, by the steamer of Dec. 5, to meet the City interest, due here Jan. 1.

Advices from Utah report that Brigham Young was to be tried, in the latter part of November, for false imprisonment of Gentile citizens. The snow in the mountains was three feet deep, in the middle of November.

The Government Railway Inspector in Canada West has ordered the stoppage of passenger trains on the Northern Railway, as he considers the road in an unsafe condition for the requisite speed. Freight trains, however, are allowed to be run, but at reduced speed. The decision causes considerable excitement along the road.

A [illegible] named JULIUS PAYTEN, at Buffalo, has absconded with several thousands of dollars, belonging to the firm of PAYTEN & MUNDUBACK, of which he was a member, together with large amounts in addition, which he obtained by fraudulent transactions.

The murderer MYERS, who was hung at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17, for the murder of BARTLETT NEWMAN, died uttering the most dreadful blasphemies.

The examination of witnesses in the lottery case of WOOD, EDDY & Co. was commenced yesterday before City Judge RUSSELL. DAVID M. WOOD, a broker doing business at No. 219 Broadway, one of the accused, was among the witnesses examined.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, two brothers, ROBERT and DANIEL MURPHY, were tried for passing counterfeit quarter-dollars. The [illegible] guilty, and DANIEL acquitted.

A communication from the Comptroller was also before the Board of Aldermen last evening, recommending the immediate adoption of an ordinance authorizing the issue of $373,000 [illegible] at 6 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Board passed an ordinance permitting the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies to use steam on Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to the northern extremity of the island for 30 years. An ordinance providing that the Comptroller shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum, payable monthly, and that there shall be a Deputy Comptroller, to receive $3,000 per annum, payable monthly, who may perform all the duties of the Comptroller except to draw warrants on the Chamberlain, and shall act in place of the Comptroller when the latter is absent, and that the clerk to the Comptroller shall receive $2,000 per annum, payable monthly, was presented and referred. The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions in favor of extending the area of the Central Park, by adding to it the land bounded by One-hundred-and-Sixth and One-hundred-and-Tenth streets, the Fifth and Eighth avenues, and beautifying the streets in the vicinity of the Park. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in repealing the ordinance in favor of opening Albany street.

Yesterday, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR opened for the defence in the suit of SAMUEL S. SALTER vs. FERNANDO WOOD, which has occupied Judge SLOSSON's branch of the Superior Court since the 13th inst., and promises to occupy it a week longer. Mr. O'C. spoke three hours, and made a brilliant and effective forensic address. The case is one in which the plaintiff, who was one of the Metropolitan Police, seeks to recover damages for personal injuries received in the riot of June 16, 1857, consequent upon the attempt to arrest Mayor WOOD.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, WILLIAM MCGRADY was found guilty of forgery in the second degree and remanded for sentence. The witnesses in the case of LARKINS, who pleaded guilty on Monday, were paid $25 each, and discharged from custody. The trial of WILLIAM WILSON for the homicide of CHRISTIAN MATHEWBACH in August last was commenced, and will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

At a meeting of medical gentlemen and leading citizens, held last evening at the Cooper Institute, a Society, to be called the New-York Sanitary Association, was organized. The movement has been on foot for some time, and originated in the Academy of Medicine. Its objects are to promote the investigation of facts and principles relating to personal, domiciliary and public hygiene, and to diffuse information on the laws of health and life.

Dr. O. W. HOLMES delivered a poem, last evening, before the Rutger's Female Institute, entitled the "Heart's Own Secret." Notwithstanding a hard rain storm the church in Rutgers-street, in which the poem was delivered, was well filled.

The unfavorable weather, yesterday, had the effect of restricting business. The sales of Cotton, Flour, Sugars, and Molasses, were light. The changes in prices were unimportant. Wheat, Corn, Rice, and Coffee in moderate request. Pork was in lively demand at buoyant rates. Lard, Beef, Naval Stores, Oils, and Whisky were inactive. Freights were also quiet.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad is in peril from its friends. Some of them have shown a disposition to kill the enterprise with kindness, and to protect it into paralysis which the country can ill afford to allow them to indulge. For the Pacific Railroad is one of the urgent necessities of our present national position. We cannot hope to keep the stand we have taken before the world as a Republic capable of imperial extension, unless we prove ourselves equal to a work which, however colossal it may be, is by no means disproportionate to our actual possessions, and which is vitally important to the secure development of our resources. The Pacific Railroad is more absolutely essential to the permanence of the bonds which unite our Eastern with our Western shores, than the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railway is to the military defence of the Russian monarchy. The want of steam communication between the centre and the circumference of the Russian Empire would, of course, always hamper the movements of the force of Russia against a foreign foe; as the experience of the Crimean War, in which Russia literally wasted away upon her weary march from Moscow to Sebastopol, most painfully proved. But the want of a steam communication between New-York, or St. Louis, and San Francisco, through our own Territories, is a much more serious matter. In the case of such a great naval war as our fire-eaters have just been vaporing about, with so much fury, and so little significance, an enemy strong enough to seize and hold the ports of the Isthmus would have the commerce, and with the commerce, perhaps, the very independence itself of California at his mercy. The mighty myriads of our militia force might, and doubtless would, be disposed to rush instantly to the rescue of freedom on the Pacific. But mighty myriads of men cannot rush very successfully over a wagon-road in the wilderness. The bravest patriots must eat, and drink, and take a reasonable share of repose, if they are to indicate their patriotism in their prowess, and make their bravery brilliant with victory.

From the war point of view alone, the building of the Pacific Railroad is a duty more imperative upon this country than was the construction of the military railway to Moscow upon the Czar NICHOLAS. Nor need the discharge of this duty weigh more heavily upon the United States, when we consider the relative circumstances of the two works, than did the laying of the Moscow road upon the resources of Russia. The Russian road is a military convenience, and nothing more. Practically it was as much a final, self-absorbing outlay as the building of a ship-of-the-line or a fortress. It runs through a thinly-peopled part of the Empire; finds no commerce, and creates none. It facilitates, of course, the exchanges between the great points in which it terminates; and quickens the intercourse between the merchants of Moscow and those of St. Petersburg. Our Pacific Railroad, on the contrary, would fertilize, like a great river, the land through which it flows. While we believe it would be the height of national carelessness and bad economy to wait for such a road to build itself in this way, we are yet fully persuaded that if once built it would feed itself at a thousand points, now bare and desolate, with the busy life of thriving towns and settlements.

Let the Pacific Railroad then be undertaken, seriously, at once, and by the National Government. We agree with Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, as to the principle of the bill which he proposed in the Senate on Monday, and think with him, not only that the building of this great work is not to be looked for at the hands of any private company, but that it ought not to be looked for at the hands of any but the Government. The details of the plan offered by Mr. WILSON are certainly open to serious criticism; his limitation of the loans to be raised for the building of the Road to instalments of not more than $10,000,000 annually being especially objectionable; but the plan itself, as a stimulus to practical discussion in the right direction, deserves, and we trust will receive, the fullest consideration from the Senate. Everything that can be done must be done, as we need not say, to mitigate the severity of that new season of jobbing and corruption which will infallibly set in as soon as the work shall be positively undertaken. But there can be no jobbing if there [illegible] the instrument itself, and postpone indefinitely the commencement of the work.

A symptom of this kind, and a very dangerous symptom, appeared in the course of Monday's debate. The only vote taken upon any feature of the bill before the Senate was the acceptance by a majority of four voices of an amendment proposed by Mr. FOSTER, to the effect that the Railroad when built should be built of American iron exclusively. This amendment was supported by Mr. SEWARD, in a speech full of good-will to the enterprise. Now, we have no doubt that each of these distinguished Senators believed himself to be doing a good work for the Railroad and the nation, and that neither of them so much as suspected himself of talking very grave and well-intentioned nonsense. In point of fact, however, the amendment in question is simply the signal for a new crusade in behalf of the Pennsylvania iron-manufacturers, and a proposition to bestow upon those ingenious gentlemen a most magnificent bonus out of the loans and taxes to be raised for the construction of the new Railroad. The thing is so transparent that one is half ashamed to be obliged to dispose of it, and were it not that we have the evidence before us of the Senate's action in the premises, we certainly should pass the matter by as a curious instance of bewilderment on the part of two particularly sensible and clear-headed legislators.

Mr. SEWARD thinks it would be a "disgrace to the nation that a railway of foreign iron should run across American soil, and over American mines."

We are not of those who indiscriminately condemn all sentiment in the Senate House, and we can conceive of circumstances in which patriotism and pig-iron might very well be coupled in the peroration of an eloquent speaker. But not in this case. It is a disgrace to the country that no Pacific Railroad, of whatever iron made, now runs across its soil and above its mines. It will be a disgrace, perhaps, to the country, if when the Pacific Railroad begins to be laid, our own miners and manufacturers cannot produce iron fit for use upon it, without imposing a special tax upon their fellow-citizens. But we are at a loss to see what glory can accrue either to Pennsylvania or to the Union from the use of American iron at a price superfluously high, as the result of a competition in which American skill and industry employed in the iron manufacture, not being able to take care of themselves, shall have called upon the Treasury for a tribute from the whole nation.

We suppose that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. FOSTER do not intend to have it enacted that the loans to be asked for by the Government shall be conceded to American citizens only. We hardly expect to see the Government refuse a contract at 3½ or 4 per cent. from European capitalists, and insist upon encouraging investments from American monied men by an offer of rates twice as high. And yet if it is to be a disgrace to us that our road should be laid with foreign rails, it surely will not be less of a disgrace that it should be built with foreign money.

It is neither statesmanlike nor sensible thus to incumber a great practical measure with questionable incidents. It is desirable, certainly, that we should make our own iron if we can, on equal terms of excellence and economy with any other people. It is desirable also that we should make everything else that we can possibly want. But if we are to convert the Pacific Railroad into a grand opportunity for encouraging domestic manufactures, it is just possible that the people may begin to be frightened at the prospect of auxiliary taxes thus opened before them. If we must pay more than the market price in the world's general market for the iron we are to use in this immense work, why not also for the paint, the putty, the window-glass, the silk, the serge, the tin, the brass—for everything, in short, which can be used in, upon, or about a railway or a railway train? Why not, as we have said, for our money also.

Either we are to build the Pacific Railroad or we are to let it alone. If we are to build it, we are about to undertake the most expensive and important work to which this Government has ever put its hand. Economy the most practical and the most rigid should be required of those who are to direct such a work at every stage of its progress. In the name of common sense, then, and national efficiency, let us not begin by laying a tremendous conduit-pipe from the Pacific Railway Board to the pockets of half-a-dozen contractors in the iron districts of the respectable State of Pennsylvania.

The Ocean Mail Service.

We are glad to hear that the Post-Office Committee in Congress proposes to take some measures to put our ocean mail service on a better footing. Thus far its mismanagement has been most conspicuous and disastrous. It has tended directly to break down our own regular and reliable lines, and to throw the whole business into the hands of foreign steamers. The Cunard line now absorbs the great bulk of the mail transportation between this country and Europe,—for the simple reason that it is by all odds the most regular and the most reliable line of ocean steamers. The extent of the monopoly it is enjoying is forcibly illustrated by the Postmaster-General, who says, in his annual report, that of 5,000 letters between the United States and Switzerland, 4,800 were transmitted by British vessels, "owing mainly to the circumstance of the known regularity of these vessels in sailing on a given day."

Mr. BROWN asks, "Why may not the same regularity be established and maintained by American ships?" Simply because the policy pursued by the Government has rendered it impossible. The payments for mail service are, in the first place, restricted to the receipts;—and then vessels are allowed to participate in this without being required to maintain a regular and continuous service. The Vanderbilt line to Havre, for example, puts on its ships during the Summer, when travel is good, and pockets its share of the postage receipts. As soon as Winter approaches, and business falls off, the ships are withdrawn, and the rival lines which they have been crippling all Summer are left to perform the losing service of the Winter alone. This is the height of injustice, and tends directly to break down everything like regularity and reliability in the ocean mail service. If Mr. VANDERBILT's vessels are to receive pay for carrying the mails in Summer, they should be required to carry them in the Winter also. It is undoubtedly a very pleasant matter to share with rivals the profits of the ocean service, without sharing the losses also.

The Postmaster-General gives the total amount of sea and inland postage on the mails by European steamers, during the past year, at $1,286,869. This, for a semi-weekly service, would give $12,431 for the round trip, or at the rate of $646,424 per annum for the [illegible] General [illegible] it must be more equitably divided than it has been hitherto, in order to produce the desired result. But this puts Foreign steamers upon precisely the same footing as our own; although they receive very large subventions in addition, from their own Government, and are thus really placed in a position of very great superiority. All experience hitherto tends to show that the postage receipts are not sufficient compensation for transporting the Ocean Mails, and we have very serious doubts whether it will be found possible to maintain a regular Postal service with American steamers, upon such a basis.

But the restriction which has proved most injurious in this matter, is that which limits the contracts for ocean mail service to *two years*. It is absurd to suppose that American capitalists will enter upon the expensive and doubtful enterprise of establishing a line of steamers to Europe on the strength of two years' mail contract. They could scarcely get their lines organized and their ships running within that time. Whatever else may be done, or left undone, this provision should certainly be changed.

The Bank Trial at Philadelphia.

Were a catastrophe proportioned to the plot indispensably requisite to a *cause célèbre*, the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against ALLIBONE and NEWHALL could hardly support that character. The seemingly strong case which thundered in the prosecutor's index, has subsided into absolutely nothing. The case might quite as well have been abandoned ten days ago, as on Saturday. The innocence of NEWHALL was obvious at the start. His guilt was essential to the case; for, upon some inscrutable prompting, the Attorneys for the Commonwealth proposed to reach the delinquencies of ALLIBONE, by connecting him with NEWHALL in a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and having framed an indictment to that purpose, were constrained to prove the innocent guilty before they could demonstrate the guilt of the real culprit. Out of this bungling experiment the accused have emerged scatheless. Mr. ALLIBONE, at whom all the suspicion was leveled, and whose punishment was to be the sacrifice of propitiation to the multitudes injured in the affair, goes forth from the Court, wrapped in the mantle of NEWHALL's innocence, and can never be brought to answer. Altogether, the prosecution affords as slight evidence of that legal ability which once distinguished the Philadelphia Bar, as it does light upon the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the banking capital of one of the most important moneyed institutions in a great commercial town.

ALLIBONE, we repeat, cannot be made the subject of further legal pursuit. There is no compulsory means of ascertaining the mode in which he disposed of the large resources confided to his independent control. His averment we have, that none of the monstrous sum went to enrich his own bank account. In the face of an inquisitive public he has again and again solemnly washed his hands of any culpable action in the business; but with all this translucent candor, the question—*If you haven't the missing money, where is it?*—remains without solution. When the recent moot trial was instituted, there was a formal though unfair pretence for silence. The culprit might plausibly point the interrogator to the *future* tribunal as the appropriate place for development. But when the trial comes, the whole issue is made to turn upon the mere fact of a guiltless man having been stupidly yoked with the suspected; the essential merits of the case are permitted to go unquestioned; and the curtain falls without any disentangling of the plot. The oracle has vouchsafed no response. It may be that Mr. ALLIBONE is still that impeccable person the directors had in view when they made him the autocrat of their discount line; it is not impossible, in fact, that some of that show of innocence which he momentarily wears as reflecting from NEWHALL's effulgence, is properly his own; but he has certainly omitted a capital opportunity of manifesting his right to such favorable interpretation; and in its absence must be content to suffer without compassion.

We beg that no one will understand us to assume the guilt of Mr. ALLIBONE as even partially demonstrated. The facts, independent of his own extraordinary conduct, would, in truth, raise not even a *prima facie* presumption of his deliberate culpability. Other men of equally elevated repute as financiers have had a masterly faculty of causing money to disappear in sums uncounted and unaccountable, without suspicion of infidelity. Because in the conduct of his private business he had exhibited extreme sagacity, and had directed his own money matters with the utmost prudence, there was no argument to prove that he would be likely to display the same caution in wielding the money of others. The subject, if fairly developed, would, in all likelihood, show that ALLIBONE was not a bad man, but a bad manager; that he found himself intrusted with unlimited power, without being invested with corresponding business discretion; and that, lacking prescience of the approaching revulsion, he allowed himself to be drawn deeper into those "side-board" accommodations, which destroyed the bank, than any but the most prosperous conditions would have authorized. We may thus be led even a step further; to the conviction, in fact, that in the arrangement of parties to a criminal case, the Board of Directors who established the "temporary loan account," so venturing the fortunes of the institution upon the assumed financial infallibility of the chief officer, should be placed at the bar as the real culprits; while ALLIBONE and NEWHALL might stand aside among the victims of management so reckless. But one thing is always wanting to render these assumptions tolerable, and that is, the frank, unreserved disclosure of the fate of the lost half-million—a disclosure which Mr. ALLIBONE is surely able to make, and which made, would reduce the breaking of the bank to the ordinary conditions of a compound financial fracture. Let us indulge the hope that the Ex-President will see the subject in this point of view; and let us have a confession, though it come, singularly enough, after acquittal. Without it, the verdict of the Philadelphia Jury will certainly not be the verdict of the public.

JUDGE EDMONDS AND SPIRITUALISM.—Judge EDMONDS denies a statement published in a morning paper, that his faith in Spiritualism is beginning to waver. On the contrary, he declares that his belief is founded upon over eight years' careful investigation, and cannot be shaken by the "pretended exposures of knaves or fools," or by the "denunciations of those who have never investigated" the subject. He says he did not take the trouble to reply "when the NEW-YORK TIMES imputed to him the incapacity to discover fallacies in his own reasoning which would be palpable to a child." What we did was simply to report his [illegible] discover that it [illegible] pretended revelations of [illegible] from disembodied spirits [illegible] the [illegible] of the individual himself. We spoke of this as substantially conceding everything that the opponents of Spiritualism allege. If it is impossible to determine these vital points, then it is impossible to prove that these professed revelations ever come from spirits at all.

Judge EDMONDS knows very well that excessive devotion to any one study, especially if it be one out of the ordinary line of thought, frequently renders the mind incapable of exercising its powers as clearly and logically upon that as upon other topics. This is the only incapacity we ever dreamed of imputing to him.

Who is President of Mexico?

"Inasmuch as JUAREZ is not the President of Mexico, and as the Government *de facto* of that country is hostile to him, and seems likely to subjugate him and his followers, Señor MATA's power to negotiate the sale of a portion of Mexico in the name and on behalf of JUAREZ is not likely to be acknowledged by the Government at Washington.—*Commercial.*"

Our neighbor has not yet completed his education. By the Constitution of Mexico, adopted by an extraordinary Congress, at the capital, February 5, 1857, it was provided (Art. 79) that

"In temporary default of a President of the Republic, and in the vacancy before the installation of the newly elected President, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice shall enter upon the exercise of the functions of President."

And, article 82,

"If, from whatever reason, the election of President shall not have been made and published by Dec. 1, upon which the change is to take place, or if the newly elected is not able to enter promptly upon the exercise of his functions, the term of the preceding President shall nevertheless cease, and the supreme executive power shall be deposited *ad interim* in the President of the Supreme Court of Justice."

When, therefore, on the 11th of January, 1858, General COMONFORT vacated the Presidency, the Constitution devolved the office upon BENITO JUAREZ, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice. FELIX ZULOAGA, sustained by ecclesiastical interest hostile to the Constitution, procured himself to be named Dictator of the Republic by a petty clique of individuals at the capital, Jan. 22, 1858; and having the army at his disposal, obliged Gen. JUAREZ to transfer the administration of Government to Guanajuato, and subsequently to Vera Cruz. Seven-eighths of the Mexican people, practically, indeed, all of the extra-metropolitan population, acknowledge the authority of JUAREZ; while ZULOAGA maintains a precarious existence in the Capital. If the mere temporary possession of the usual seat of Government constitute a Government of right and in fact, ZULOAGA is Dictator, not—for he does not pretend to be,—President of Mexico. If constitutional prescription, and popular recognition, be the criterion, the claims of JUAREZ are indisputable. His compulsory absence from the Capital cannot affect them. Were WALKER and his fillibusters to do what might not be a *serious* mischief, namely, expel Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet from Washington, WALKER would not so become President, nor BUCHANAN so be exonerated from the constitutional duties of his office. Or does the *Commercial* think otherwise?

Mr. Belly and Baron Humboldt.

The unquiet genius, whose schemes have already created so much unnecessary excitement on this side of the Atlantic, has materially narrowed the field of his mischievous proclivities. This modern ALEXANDER, having succeeded to plunge Nicaragua and the New-York *Herald* into hot water, casts about for another victim, and has resolved to have a fling at a venerable gentleman, whose signal services to science during a long and useful career should at least have saved him from the intrusion which, at the last accounts, Mr. BELLY was projecting. The Paris *Presse* announces that this excitable Frenchman "has left for Berlin, to submit to Baron VON HUMBOLDT the decision come to by the Committee of the Nicaragua Canal, to offer him the Honorary Presidency."

We rather like the self-imposed title of "Canal Committee," and are especially delighted with the joke of the "Honorary Presidency" of a Company which, as yet, appears to be altogether honorary. There would seem to be no money whatever in the concern—no surveys have ever been made—the estimates have been all guessed at—and the enterprise itself is only saved from being a mere myth by Mr. BELLY's contract with the Nicaraguan Government—a piece of paper, however, which will probably prove to have as much intrinsic value as the stock of the Parker Vein or the Potosi Mining Company. Mr. BELLY has set to playing Canal Construction with just so much of seriousness as is sufficient to exalt his antics to the character of a broad farce amusingly brought out. Previous estimates, made by really scientific men, have called for sums of money varying from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars as likely to be required for the completion of this gigantic project; and there are persons of competent information who have declared the work impossible, unless at a cost of inestimable extent. Mr. BELLY, however, calmly pooh-poohs all the authority that has gone before him, and buttoning up his contract in his breeches pocket, clearly looks upon his canal as already almost built.

We do not, however, imagine that M. VON HUMBOLDT will entertain a similar view, or that he will suffer his exalted name to be used as a catch-penny by a "Committee" which has not yet troubled itself to procure any other attraction.

Mr. BELLY will no doubt open a magnificent set of offices in Paris, and will create quite another "Bengalee Insurance Company," but we opine he will have to look elsewhere for a Montague Tigg as President. To Baron HUMBOLDT belongs the honor of first having pointed to Nicaragua as the high-road of travel from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific; but we believe he would be rather more inclined to look for a realization of his views in that quarter to a responsible and *bona fide* Company, whose operations would be based on reliable data and backed by at least some show of sufficient capital. Mr. BELLY, up to the last accounts, had neither of these requisites in his possession.

Why the City Hall is not Repaired.

The City Hall was burned to a ruin on the 18th of last August. The universal grief was tempered by the general assurance that the accident would hasten the erection of a new and more commodious building, for which the Courts, the City Government and the public had long been clamoring. The Common Council could not wait, however, for a new City Hall to be built, and with commendable promptness authorized a third story to be added to the two still standing. Meanwhile a temporary roof was thrown over the ruins, which, unless the storm is very severe, preserves the public property underneath it from the weather. After the lapse of more than three months, not the sound of a hammer [illegible] the City Hall [illegible]

But if any [illegible] against hope for the appearance of a Phoenix in the Park, the communication which the Councilmen lately received from the Street Commissioner must essentially quench this expectation, if even that other element of hope, desire, should still flame up. Commissioner SMITH, in that document, satisfactorily sets forth the reasons why nothing has been done. First, no money has been appropriated for the purpose; and, second, the job could not be finished before Winter, and, if attempted during the Winter, the exposure on removing the temporary roof would be ruinous to the property in the building. So vanishes all hope of work for the unemployed poor in one promising quarter, and ensues another illustration of the facility with which New-York officials practice "How not to do it." Knickerbockers used to be reminded of the deliberation of their great ancestor, Hermanus Van Clattercop, when he was employed to build the large stone church at Rotterdam. But it seems a pity to waste so much Dutch deliberation over a simple proposition to put up an additional story to a charred relic of an old town-house. If these modern Van Clattercops are going to smoke a year over that job, why not take into partnership that other enterprising institution, the City Hall Commissioners, so that at last when they pull off their coats, and five pair of breeches each, they shall march sturdily up and lay the corner of a new City Hall, that will be at once a credit to their architectural wisdom, and a convenience to the jostled, jammed and maltreated public, who have occasion to do business with the authorities and the Courts?

The Mount Vernon Festival.

The ball last evening was a comfortable success. A brilliant, and, considering the publicity of the entertainment, select audience enjoyed all the fascinating pleasures of music and the dance up to a late hour of last night and an early hour of this morning. Much of the real enjoyability of the occasion was induced by the excellent arrangements of the Ladies' Executive Committee, assisted by the numerous gentlemen of the Reception, House and Floor Committees. There was not, so far as we could see, any confusion, either in the dancing, promenading or supper arrangements. Good feeling and good humor, the natural attendants of a good action, threw a charm over an affair which was in every particular highly delightful. The Academy has seldom presented so handsome an appearance. All the tiers and boxes were hung with flags, and the curious festoons imparted a peculiarly national effect to the house. The orchestra, instead of being perched in the corners as heretofore, was placed at the extreme end of the stage; the promenade band facing it in the front tier of boxes. Over the orchestra was an inscription in gas, "WOMAN RESCUES HIS HOME AND TOMB." Mr. MUSARD, with a good orchestra, conducted the dance music, and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that his supremacy in that department is at least merited. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

From six to 9 o'clock, Promenade Concert.

1. Overture. [illegible]	Verdi
2. Chorus from [illegible]	[illegible]
3. Opening Scene from La Traviata	Verdi
4. Colonel Duryee's Grand March	[illegible]

At 9 o'clock precisely dancing will commence.

ORDER OF DANCING.

1. Quadrille. [illegible] Promenade.	Musard
2. Polka. [illegible] Promenade.	Musard
3. Redowa Waltz. [illegible] Promenade.	[illegible]
4. Les Lanciers. Promenade.	Musard
5. Polka Redowa. [illegible] Promenade.	[illegible]
6. Schottisch. Uncle Tom's Cabin. Promenade.	Musard
7. Quadrille, from the Opera of "Flora," or, the Gipsy's Frolic. Composed by Dr. [illegible] Promenade.	[illegible]
8. Galop. Champagne. Promenade.	Lumbye
9. Quadrille. Les Dragons de Villars. Promenade.	Musard
10. Polka. Mount Vernon. Promenade.	Musard
11. Redowa Waltz. [illegible] Promenade.	[illegible]
12. Les Lanciers. Promenade.	Musard
13. Polka Redowa. [illegible]	[illegible]
14. Schottisch. [illegible]	[illegible]
15. Varsovienne. [illegible]	[illegible]
16. Quadrille. Les Zouaves.	Musard
17. Polka. Cecile. Solo, Piston, [illegible]	[illegible]
18. Galop. Express Train. Promenade.	Musard
19. Redowa Waltz. With Bell Accompaniment. Promenade.	[illegible]
20. Quadrille. Gotham. Promenade.	Musard
21. Polka. [illegible] Promenade.	[illegible]
22. Les Lanciers. Promenade.	Musard
23. Polka Redowa. Promenade.	Musard
24. Schottisch. [illegible] Promenade.	Musard
25. Galop. [illegible]	Musard

Supper served from 1 to 3 o'clock.

The dancing was a little slow until 11 o'clock, but from that hour it became more spirited and general. A public ball is usually more of a promenade than a Terpsichorean opportunity. The numbers were not inconveniently large at any hour of the evening, and the avoidance of many dances must be ascribed to the disposition of the dancers, and not to the scarcity of room. The entertainment was however a success, particularly if viewed purely as an entertainment for the amusement of the public. The various committees discharged their duties with marked ability, and a great deal of comfort was the result. Whether the fund for which the ball was given will be benefited in a pecuniary point of view, is a question which we can only hope will be answered in the affirmative.

To-night, the last entertainment of the series will be given in the shape of a Monster Concert, Messrs. BERGMANN and MUSARD conducting. All the ball decorations will remain, and the public will have an opportunity of seeing the charming effect produced by a happy combination of light and color. The price of admission is fixed at an exceedingly low figure. Let us hope that there will be a crowded attendance.

Opening of the Fair of the American Union for Inventors and Exhibitors.

The Fair of the American Union opened last night at the large fire-proof building No. [illegible] Broadway, adjoining Laura Keene's Theatre. The American Union, as most of our readers are aware, is a new Association, which has arisen from the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and therefore is entitled to be considered a sort of Phoenix, to which ornithological marvel it was indeed repeatedly compared by the orators of the occasion. But, though the conflagration of the Crystal Palace gave it birth, it owes its present condition, and whatever fame may attend it, to the hostility of the majority of the exhibitors in that building, to the course pursued subsequent to its destruction by the Directors of the American Institute. Conceiving their interests to have been sacrificed, it was resolved by some of the exhibitors and their friends to start an independent Association to be called the American Union for Inventors and Exhibitors. For any adequate preparation the time was short. Articles destroyed in the Crystal Palace had to be reconstructed, and the majority of the exhibitors had lost heart and hope. However, some of the most hopeful went to work, hired a suitable, and, all things considered, a fine building, collected together what specimens of inventive skill their owners were willing to display, and last night the public were invited to gratify themselves with the result.

It was a most unpropitious night, for the rain fell in torrents. There was, therefore, no crowd of persons—some three hundred, or less, all told. If the weather had been fair, the number would probably have been quadrupled. The rooms, too, which are of considerable dimensions, were sparsely occupied with goods, a "solution of continuity" continually occurring. But what was there was good, and there was no inconsiderable show. On the first floor there were clocks and watches, manufactured by HOWARD & DAVIS, of Boston; electric machines, counterfeit coin detectors, printing stamps, atmospheric flour bolts, patent mangles, patent ironing tables, hardware, [illegible] in iron and steel; an India-rubber-roofed house—warranted water-proof, and other things which we have not the space to particularize. On the second floor Robertson's Band played lively airs, while the spectators viewed the sewing machines, enameled furniture, specimens of needle-work, fancy quilts, Mexican hammocks and blankets, and the other articles there exhibited. Especially did the ladies admire the "Princess Royal Patent Looped Extension Bridal Skirt, without a Stitch," a marvelous triumph in crinoline. An Altar Apron, very ancient, beautifully wrought in linen, taken from a church in Palermo, Sicily, during the revolution of 1848, exhibited by Mrs. MOORE, is really worth a visit to the Exhibition for its own sake alone. In the fourth room some good plaster casts are exhibited by [illegible] of Broadway, but some colored casts which we could not admire at all, from another exhibitor, are in too close proximity to these. A Sleeping Cupid, in marble, brought by Mrs. MOORE from Italy, is an object of attraction in this department. In the fourth story preparations are in making for the exhibition of Panoramas, which are not yet ready.

The inaugural exercises of the evening consisted in two speeches and a Poem. Mr. F. R. JONES, editor of the *Scientific American*, explained the objects of the Union, and eulogized the missions of the Inventor and designer in a fitting and eloquent address. He was followed by Mr. [illegible], recently connected with one of the leading journals of Boston, now a resident of this City, who recited an original poem on "The Dignity of Labor," a vigorous and happy production, which was frequently and deservedly [illegible]

[illegible] ... There is good ground for believing that this "American Guardian" ... will survive the many dangers attending the nurture of childhood and will become one of the most worthy institutions of the City. It has begun well, and has the hearty good will of all benevolent citizens to speed its progress.

Doctor Holmes' New Poem.

Notwithstanding the hard rain of last evening the Rutgers-street Church was well filled by an eager audience, to hear Doctor Holmes' poem of "The Mother's Own Secret." The poem is not a continuous narrative, but a series of four poems, each one, though different in subject, illustrating the theme, and narrated as the youthful Prominent recited his romances to Lalla Rookh. He commenced with a prologue describing the feelings of an old player, who, appearing for the last time on the stage of his former triumphs, looks round upon the scene of his old glories, and contrasts the end of his career with its brilliant beginning. The curtain falls, and the poet begins his first story, describing, with great beauty, the sylvan charms of a deserted island in Boston Bay, whereon the hero of his story dwelt, and where he died with the mystery of his life being revealed. But, in the next story, "The Banker's Banquet," the hearty goodness of the characteristics of the fair isle is concealed ... described, with a racy humor worthy of the Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, the players ... The third story was entitled "The Lover's Secret," a brief sketch of a Grecian youth who had Galen for a physician. The last was the "Mother's Secret," the story of Mary, who kept the secret of her Heavenly Son's mission till she discovered him in the Temple disputing with the Doctors. This was the finest of the whole; it was elevated in tone and dignified in manner, with a touching pathos, in strange contrast with the lighter themes of the other three. He then closed by a graceful sketch of a great statesman, which was clearly meant for Webster, who died after all his labors in the Senate, with an unsatisfied longing in his heart for a prize which can only be won by men who stoop to base designs, and not by those whose nature soars above them—meaning, of course, the Presidential chair. The poem was a novelty, in point of treatment, full of brilliant epigrams and felicitous sketches of character and natural scenery, which cannot be more highly praised than by saying it was worthy of its author's reputation.

The Fair at Niblo's.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your notice, in this morning's issue, of the different Fairs now being held, states the entrance to the Fair at Niblo's to be on Crosby-street. We only use that for the reception of goods; the main entrance is on Broadway. By inserting this you will greatly oblige LADIES' FAIR.

December 21.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A CURIOUS CASE FOR THE MEDICAL FACULTY.—On Sunday evening last Coroner Redding was notified to hold an inquest on the body of JOHN FARRAN, who had died suddenly at the corner of Joralemon and Furman streets. A jury was impanneled, and the body viewed on Monday. As there was no apparent cause of death, as usual in similar cases a post-mortem examination was ordered. Dr. McLenahan was invited to attend to this part of the case. He called to his aid Drs. Mason and Crane. Upon viewing the body, the chest, neck, and head presented an emphysematous appearance—so much so that it made the deceased appear to have been a large, muscular man, which was the reverse of the fact. Pressing the fingers on the surface of the skin produced a light, crackling noise. Upon removing the sternum, and exposing the cavities of the chest, a most singular appearance was presented. In the left cavity of the chest was found the stomach, spleen, a portion of the transverse colon, and a further examination revealed the fact that the diaphragm, which separates the respiratory from the digestive organs, and the chest from the abdomen, had been ruptured, making an opening some four inches in length, through which the parts named had been forced. The stomach also had sustained a rupture of about two and a-half inches in length, through which the contents had passed into the chest. The foreign matter thrown into this cavity forced the left lung above the collar-bone and the heart to the right side, thereby completely displacing it. It is supposed that the bloated external appearance spoken of was caused by a rupture of the pleura from which gas from the stomach passed through the cellular membrane. The friends of the deceased stated that he was enjoying his usual health up to Saturday last, when he took a dose of salts. Not having the desired effect by Sunday morning, he took another dose, which operated, and feeling better he went out to walk. Returning in the after part of the day, he commenced vomiting violently, and died within half an hour, and before medical aid could be called. The vomiting, doubtless, caused the injury to the diaphragm and the succeeding symptoms displaced his internal arrangements, as found at the post-mortem examination. The deceased was 31 years of age, and worked for his mother in a store on Joralemon-street. The Jury, after hearing the medical testimony yesterday, rendered a verdict that death was caused by "a rupture of the diaphragm and escape of the stomach into the cavity of the left chest and subsequent rupture of the stomach."

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The trial of parties indicted for selling liquor without license was commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday. A formidable array of well-feed counsel appeared for the defendants, made the usual number of motions—sufficient to base an appeal upon if their clients desire it—which were denied, and proceeded to the trial of cases. Five in all were tried during the day. One was acquitted owing to the absence of all witnesses for the prosecution, and the others were found guilty. There are about fifty liquor indictments in all, and the District-Attorney is determined to dispose of the lot by Friday, which will be sentence day.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday morning arrested three boys, named WM. KENNEDY, MICHAEL McELROY and JAMES MURRAY on suspicion of being thieves. Last evening they were identified as the parties who robbed the store of Mr. LAILY, at the foot of South-Fourth-street, on Monday night last. At this place they broke open the safe and obtained $12, mostly in pennies.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 63, 98, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 113, 115, 118, 120, 120, 121, 126, 126, 127, 129, 32, 97.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 29, 30, 6, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 2, 3.

Yucatan.

By the way of Havana we receive advices from Merida to Dec. 1.

On the 3d of October the authority of the Constitutionalists had been definitely established in that city, Don LIBORIO IRIGOYEN, being inaugurated as Governor. A large number of resignations of civil officials and desertions from the army had followed.

At Campeachy, Oct. 22, there was an unusual excitement, because of dangerous conspiracy among the Federalists obtaining currency. The Government at once took energetic measures to discover and arrest the conspirators. The result was the capture and imprisonment of a considerable number, who at the latest advices were still awaiting trial.

Much interest was felt in the preparations for a new campaign against the Indians. On Nov. 26, a commission of three leading citizens was ordered to meet at the Capital to deliberate on a plan of proceedings; and the Government was accumulating necessary supplies.

"A First-rate Notice."

From the Boston Post, of Dec. 20.

The CONSTELLATION—the new weekly paper to be published in New-York by GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq., formerly proprietor of the Boston Times—is advertised in another column. It is to be edited by PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., well known in the literary world as a poet, editor, and lecturer—a ripe scholar, and a vigorous and keen writer. The enterprise and ability will secure the success of the CONSTELLATION. It is destined to become a fixed and brilliant star in the periodical firmament.

The CONSTELLATION will be published on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from the office, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought crowds of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Fire Tested!!! [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1858.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER.

Gentlemen: On the morning of the 16th inst. a destructive fire occurred in the Harlem R. R. Depot buildings. The means position on White-street was totally destroyed. We occupied a part of the premises for the manufacture of Patent Package Cases, and our machinery and stock were completely destroyed; our books and papers and also a very valuable watch were deposited in one of your Alum Fire-Proof Safes, and we were pleased to find [illegible] ... We take this in good earnest of your Safes at your [illegible]

[illegible] THE PATENT PACKAGE CO.

C. P. [illegible]

A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes for stores and dwelling-houses for sale by the Patentees, and [illegible]

VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

American Watches for [illegible] HOLIDAY PRESENTS! APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S AMERICAN WATCHES. A cheap and appropriate gift for the Holidays. [illegible] ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated [illegible]

A Beautiful Holiday Present.

One of Grover & Baker's NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Price from $50 to $100. Will prove a most acceptable present for a MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER. Office No. 495 Broadway.

[illegible] ... most celebrated manufacturers in the world, but long been [illegible] DOLLARS.

[illegible] No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY'S Bank-Note Register.

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year; Semi-Monthly, $1; Monthly, 50 cents. Address GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Sweet Breath and Pearl-White Teeth.—What is more disgusting than a bad breath? The subject is too delicate to be referred to by your best and most intimate associates; so refined gentlemen and beautiful ladies move in society with this annoying incubus, sufficient to annihilate in an instant the most perfect and otherwise inviting charms. A single bottle of HARTLEY'S PRAIRIE FLOWER will at once render the breath sweet and the teeth white. Wholesale and retail by BARNES & PARK, Park-row; also, No. 331 Broadway, and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Another Trial of LILLIE'S SAFE!

WILLIAMSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1858.

Mr. LILLIE—Dear Sir: Last night my office, corner Kent-av. and Morton-st., Williamsburgh, was entered by burglars, and a daring, though unsuccessful attempt made to break open and rob my safe, which, fortunately for me, was one of yours.

A sledge hammer weighing 18¼ pounds, together with two smaller hammers, three cold chisels, two punchers, and an iron bar, were found near the safe in the morning, which, from their appearance and the dents upon the door and top of the safe, would indicate that they had been thoroughly used in trying to cut or break open the safe. An attempt was made with the punch and sledge to drive the bolt of the lock in so as to blow it open with powder, as they had done three or four sheet iron safes in this neighborhood within two or three months past. But they found in this one a construction of metal which successfully resisted any tools or efforts they could bring to bear upon it.

You will please send me another safe of the same size, as I am perfectly satisfied that your safes will effectually resist any attempt burglars may be able to make to open them. Yours respectfully, E. S. STERLING.

The above described Safe is to be seen at FAIRBANK'S & CO.'S, Agents for LILLIE'S Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

A Word About Hair Restoratives.—The original, as it is still the best, preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Helmstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Helmstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if IMITATIONS can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL and imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me, at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Eye and Ear.—Dr. LIGHTHILL pays special attention to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, at his office No. 34 St. Mark's-place. As an evidence of his success please read the following:

From the Syracuse Daily Standard, July 21, 1857.

Mr. Jas. Cruikshank, the talented editor of the New-York Trader, was so badly afflicted with deafness as to completely shut him out from intercourse with society, and render life almost a burden. Under the treatment of Dr. Lighthill he has completely recovered his hearing and is now in good health and the best of spirits.

Gent's Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., offers for sale at retail, for Holiday wear, a rich and elegant assortment of silk, velvet and wool scarfs and scarf ties; also a large variety of scarf pins of chaste designs and patterns. Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's kid gloves, in connection with all other articles in the Gent's Furnishing line, can be found at the above establishment, and to which the attention of his customers and the public is respectfully invited.

The New Cure for Consumption and other Chronic Diseases arising from General Debility or Nervous Prostration.—Prof. BRONSON, assisted by WM. GUILFORD, Chemist, and discoverer of this specific for Consumption, &c., has opened an office expressly for the cure of these diseases, at No. 63 West 14th-st., second door from the northeast corner of 6th-av., where those who wish to consult with them are requested to call, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

F. C. Wells & Co. respectfully inform the public that they are appointed exclusive wholesale Agents for PIKE'S PURE CATAWBA BRANDY. This Brandy is guaranteed to be distilled from Ohio Grapes, and as we cannot appoint sub-agents in time, we will sell sample bottles at $1 25 until Jan. 1, and in all cases promptly return the money if not as represented. No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y.

The Favorable Results Accruing from a few applications of JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE HAIR RESTORER are quickly perceptible; it possesses the virtue of restoring gray hair and whiskers to their original life-color, preventing baldness and causing a luxuriant growth of new hair to replace that impaired by age or ill-health. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Phila.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times. We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers, Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents. A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

Men's Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.—Cravats, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Undergarments, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Holiday Presents at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

Bartholf's Family Sewing Machines—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

See that your Grocer keeps Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Wholesale agents. A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

Stereoscopic Views. BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Are just publishing a new series of American and foreign Views on glass and paper.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES. For sale very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

Buy Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Sold by all grocers. Wholesale agents. A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER (sole Agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. [illegible] Lexington-av., by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, [illegible] H. [illegible] to CARRIE, daughter of the late [illegible] wood, all of this City.

WILSON—LOGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. [illegible] the Rev. Jos. Wilson, of Fairfield, N. J., Mr. [illegible] T. WILSON to SARAH E., only daughter of Joel [illegible] of this City.

MCCHESNEY—CLARKE.—On Monday, Dec. 20, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. J. SPENCER McCHESNEY to Miss SARAH J. CLARKE.

DIED.

FINCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, MARY FINCH, relict of the late Ferris Finch, aged 66 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 22 Lewis-st., without further invitation.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, WILLIAM W. [illegible], infant son of William M. and Amelia Whitney. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 75 [illegible]-st.

[illegible]—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 19, [illegible]

EMILY HOOD, only daughter of George and [illegible] [illegible] of this City, [illegible]

The funeral service will be held at St. [illegible] Church [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMUEL [illegible], on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, [illegible] navy, [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, from Trinity Church without further notice.

SOUDDER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, at the residence of her daughter, No. 383 Broome-st., Mrs. MARIA SOUDDER, in the 80th year of her age.

[illegible] will be removed to Freehold, N. J. [illegible] friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, [illegible] village.

[illegible] papers please copy.

[illegible], Conn., on Monday, Dec. 20, Miss [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock [illegible], from the residence of her brother, Wells R. Rich, [illegible] New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. [illegible] widow of the late Commodore George W. [illegible] U. S. Navy.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are now opening at their Warerooms, NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., 300 cases Warren Madder Prints. 25 cases new-style American Delaines. 20 cases Bay State and Waterloo LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. 50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls. FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE, At a reduction of over 25 per cent. They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET. 25 cases Poil de Chevre, Cromwells and Beeches, AT A GREAT BARGAIN. Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams. The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK, And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.

N. B.—A full line of all makes WOOL BLANKETS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Adams' Express Company have made such arrangements that HOLIDAY PRESENTS sent through their Express will receive extra care and prompt delivery at destination.

All parcels should be carefully packed and plainly marked, with full address, including (if possible) the name of street and number of dwelling.

When the delivery is desired on a particular date it should be noted on the package.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

Elegant Medallion, new styles..........12s. to 18s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles..........10s. to 12s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new.. 7s. to 10s. per yd.
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles. 7s. to 9s. per yd.
English and Domestic Ingrain, new... 4s. to 8s. per yd.

With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,

offer the balance of their stock of FANCY FURS, AT WHOLESALE ONLY, and at closing-out prices, to make room for their stock of STRAW GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Jobbers. NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES,

CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSIC BOXES, FANS, COMBS, CAP PINS, FANCY ARTICLES, OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOME MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—The Fair for this Chapel will be continued through the day and evening of WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., and a large collection of useful and fancy articles, suitable for Holiday presents, will be sold at low prices, at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 529 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

FIRST E-PISTOL-ARY SHOT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MR. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip:

DEAR SIR:

Mrs. Smith and myself wish to inquire whether you continue to retail Plated Goods; also, whether your prices are as reasonable and your assortment as good as formerly. If so, we desire to make our annual call for the purchase of holiday gifts. Please reply through the papers, and oblige Yours, &c., J. SMITH, No. 119 Astor-place.

Mr. Smith is respectfully informed that, although our attention is principally confined to METALS and the wholesale trade, we do continue the retail department, and have at present a full assortment of richly-plated URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, &c., at prices which offer great inducements to purchasers. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, Foot of John-st.

DAVID RAIT,

NO. 495 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, [illegible] FINE LONDON WATCHES, Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RINGS,	LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES,	CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS,	MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS,	CHAIN BRACELETS.

SOLID GOLD CHAINS, GOLD THIMBLES, NECK CHAINS, GOLD CARD CASES, SILVER CARD CASES, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.

AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Assets, Aug. 1, 1858.................$3,[illegible]
Total Dividends paid.................1,[illegible]
Total Claims by death, paid..........1,[illegible]

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.

ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.

B. C. MILLER, Sec'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents.

FANCY HAIR PINS.

COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES.

A very large assortment comprising every variety of styles and patterns, from the lowest to the highest prices, now in store and for sale at reduced prices to the trade, By HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

HANDSOME PLATED GOODS.

Tea Sets, Coffee and Tea Urns, Casters, Liquor-stands, Butter Dishes, Chafing Dishes, Tureens, all the different patterns; Spoons and Forks, heavy-plate, &c., &c., useful and appropriate for presents. E. W. SMITH, No. 234 Broadway.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR

Will be opened MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M., in Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, and continue the following two days.

THE LEDGER IS (SAID TO BE) OUT.

ORIENTAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 43 BAYARD-st., north side, a little west of the Bowery.

REFERENCES.—R. T. Haines, R. D., the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Aug. A. Wood, D. D., John M. Krebs, D. D., John W. Greene, M. D., the Rev. A. K. Nott, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Prof. D. C. Van Norman, Thos. Armitage, D. D., the Rev. C. J. Jones, the Rev. R. T. Aldrich, Wm. D. Mangam, Esq., J. R. Bigelow, M. D., R. B. Belden, M. D.

This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils, its object being the cultivation of the physical powers. Its membership is select, its course of instruction thorough and systematic, and its ventilation and apparatus perfect. Visitors welcomed every day from 4 to 10 P. M. except Wednesday, which is set apart for the reception of lady visitors.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Afternoon Class for Boys. FERGUSON & OVERTON, Proprietors.

THE LEDGER IS (SAID TO BE) OUT.

BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $8 SEWING MACHINES.—The ORIGINAL and only PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $8. Agencies are being established. Wi[illegible] given. All persons are cautioned [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LEDGER IS (SAID TO BE) OUT.

AMERICA VS. FRANCE.—WHY SHOULD not our fine Ohio Catawba grapes make as good brandy as what we get from France? PIKE'S CATAWBA BRANDY is a pure grape Brandy, and any one who wishes to test this question is requested to call and taste it, at the New-York Agents', F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., where a single (sample) bottle will be sold until Jan. 1.

THE LEDGER IS (SAID TO BE) OUT.

LADIES, DON'T FORGET THE GREAT inducements extended to you by Mr. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 381 Broadway, at his present closing-out sale of rich Ribbons, Trimmings, Bonnet Materials, Laces, Crochets and other Fabrics, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Hair Ornaments, Silk Velvets, &c.

[illegible]

[illegible] GOOD NEW BOOK, or

LIFE THOUGHTS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

A Collection of

MEMORABLE PASSAGES

From the Discourses of

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Together with a Sketch of Mr. Beecher, and the PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM.

One neat 12mo. Price $1.

Also, new editions ready of BEECHER'S STAR PAPERS. 12mo, $1 25. The same in Turkey morocco, $3. BEECHER'S LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN. 12mo, [illegible] cents.

IN PRESS.

SERMONS TO MY PEOPLE. By H. W. BEECHER. A new volume of STAR PAPERS (Religious.) By [illegible] 12mo.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st. And for sale by all booksellers.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY, At their recently enlarged store, being 175 feet deep by 35 wide, A MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF ELEGANT BOOKS, Intended as CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS. Among the prominent GIFT-BOOKS OF THE SEASON Are: THE STRATFORD GALLERY, 45 Steel Plates. BRYANT'S POEMS, Splendidly Illustrated. WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, 17 Steel Plates. THE REPUBLICAN COURT, 24 Plates. THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY. RHYMES AND ROUNDELAYS. A splendid array of JUVENILE BOOKS, embracing all the novelties of the season.

BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS FOR THE FAMILY, CHURCH, OR CLOSET USE, BOUND IN VELVET AND GOLD, OR ANTIQUE MOROCCO, By the best workmen, whether of PARIS, LONDON, OR OUR OWN BINDING. Christmas Catalogues of Books now ready.

Among the attractive novelties of this year are THE STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, Which place before us in pictures the exact image of Nature's Scenes. There are some 10,000 different Views on Glass and Paper, embracing views of THE CITIES OF EUROPE, GROUPS OF STATUARY, HOME SCENES, VIEWS IN AMERICA, VIEWS IN EGYPT, PIC-NICS, &c., &c.

A Box and 12 Slides may be had for from $3 to $10, according to style.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GOODRICH'S WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM	Most superbly bound in Turkey, full gilt or Antique. Illustrated with 19 Steel Portraits. Price $12 50.
GOODRICH'S COURT OF NAPOLEON.	Magnificently bound in Turkey, full gilt or Antique. A new edition, with 18 Steel Portraits. Price $12 50.
HUNT'S LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS.	Two elegant octavo vols., with nineteen Steel Portraits. Turkey morocco. Price $12; half Antique, $8.
RANDALL'S LIFE AND WORKS OF JEFFERSON.	Twelve handsome volumes, with illustrations, bound in half-calf Antique, $42 50; Library Style, $36.

Also,

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HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.

Farewell to sleep when bed bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.

Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, fleas, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. It is free from poison and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.

POWDER kills all insects in a trice,
But PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.

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WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING FROM THE New-York Times of Dec. 10, 1858:

"POISONOUS HAIR-DYES.—At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine to show that lead, used externally, was sometimes absorbed into the system, Dr. [illegible] H. Mussey mentioned the case of a man who, for three years, had used Twiggs', Mrs. Allen's and Christadoro's hair dyes, (the basis of which, he said, was sugar of lead and nitrate of silver,) and had thereby got the 'blue line' on the gums, and the 'blue face' which results from lead and nitrate of silver."

The learned doctor is perfectly right in stating the deleterious effects of lead and nitrate of silver combined, and hence it is that Prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE is not mentioned in the same category with the above, viz., because it contains no such combination; and it also furnishes the reason why, after years of trial, it is more and more popular every day for restoring the gray and the bald, and preserving the color of youth. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Dépôt No. [illegible] Broadway.

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, attends exclusively to consultations [illegible] the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. [illegible] Fistula and reducible rupture are [illegible] cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of The Scalpel is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR AND [illegible] IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CROUP, INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND SCARLET FEVER.

Apply OLIVE TAR to the Throat or Chest, rubbing it well in, and also give from ten to ten drops of Olive Tar on sugar. In severe cases the Olive Tar may be given every hour until relief is obtained. By inhaling the odor of Olive Tar, and further directions for its use, and for a large number of testimonials of the highest character given to any Popular Remedy, see the book which accompanies each bottle.

For SPASMS, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, WORMS, or any internal Pain, take and apply Olive Tar as above directed. Relief will be immediate.

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC Pains cease when Olive Tar is applied.

For BURNS, BRUISES and CHILBLAINS apply Olive Tar, pain will instantly cease.

For SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, CANKERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, and all other diseases of the BLOOD, apply Olive Tar, and take J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

These Powders are sold at One Dollar a package, and are sent anywhere free by mail.

OLIVE TAR FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold at No. 318 Broadway, New-York. NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

READ THE FOLLOWING WONDERFUL CURES OF BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, OF BRONCHITIS, AND OF INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

The Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT, editor of the Examiner, says editorially, (See Examiner, Dec. 16, 1858):

"The letter of the Rev. Mr. Spinning, published in the advertisement of Mr. Stafford, and bearing [illegible] unequivocal testimony to the efficacy of his Olive Tar, was put in type from the original letter of Mr. Spinning, and is a verbatim copy of the same. Mr. Stafford's pamphlet will give other particulars respecting his medicines."

This pamphlet can be had gratis at No. 318 Broadway, next to the Hospital, or sent free by mail on receipt of stamps for postage.

BUTTERNUTS, Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1858.

J. R. Stafford, M. D., No. 318 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I am constrained to give you my voluntary testimony to the great excellency of your "OLIVE TAR," and your "POWDERS FOR THE BLOOD." I wish to earnestly recommend them to all who are suffering from bronchial or pulmonary diseases. Both medicines should always be used for these diseases—the Olive Tar principally, and the Powders as an auxiliary. In my own case, I could sensibly appreciate the increased vitalizing power of the Olive Tar when using both. As a purifier and vitalizer of the Blood, I wish to earnestly recommend your "Iron and Sulphur Powders." I might add many more words, but one sentence shall express my sincere estimate of these remedies, viz.: Other medicines may relieve, but these cure.

MY TESTIMONY IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

1. MY OWN EXPERIENCE.—I have had a Bronchial difficulty of about fifteen years' standing—the result of the scarlet fever. For the last four or five years, every cold has thrown it more and more upon my lungs, and at times, made public speaking very painful and prostrating, becoming more and more so, until my right lung became so much involved that I was obliged to suspend all public speaking, and avoid conversation as much as possible. My skillful physician (to whom all praise) relieved me somewhat, but not until, at his advice, I made a trial of the "Olive Tar," did I see evidence of a cure. In my physician's own language, "It worked like a charm." Whether it was only a relief or a cure, was soon to be tested; for I soon found myself in the midst of a precious revival of religion, during which I preached almost daily (three times on the Sabbath) for five weeks, and for three other weeks performed an almost equal amount of voice labor. The people said it was a miracle. I told them it was God's blessing on the Olive Tar. I feared a relapse after the meetings, but none came. I feared a relapse during the heat of the Summer; none came then. With the exception of "pull-backs," from hard colds, I have been improving until now, at which time I possess a pair of lungs which promise strength to blow the "Gospel Trumpet" many happy years, while the "Olive Tar" has driven away the torturing thought that I must be laid aside from labor in the morning of my days.

2. ANOTHER FACT.—Last Spring the niece of mine was given up by her physician and friends to die of consumption. Arrangements were made for conveying the intelligence of her death to her friends without delay. I visited her to bid her, as I supposed, a final adieu. Her breathing was so painful that I proposed an application of the "Olive Tar," but with the expectation only of removing some of the pain of dying. It made her more comfortable. The Olive Tar was continued. In four weeks I saw her again. She was improving in every sense. The Olive Tar was continued, and in a few weeks, judge of my surprise, to see her and her husband drive up to my door—she having ridden in a carriage fifty miles that day! She drove the next morning and rode twenty miles further, and was "about the house" the last I heard from her.

3. ANOTHER FACT.—A lady neighbor of this town, who had been afflicted with BRONCHITIS, creating a constant hacking cough, tried some of the Olive Tar, at my aunt's suggestion, and at the last account her cough had ceased, and her throat was healing.

4. ANOTHER FACT STILL.—I recommended the Olive Tar to a neighboring Baptist clergyman for his wife, whose lungs had been ailing with frequent attacks of severe inflammation in them—at every attack expecting to die. She has used it, and still is using it, with gratifying effect. Her health is better than for a long time before, and was still improving at last accounts. She is loud in praise of the "Olive Tar."

5. AND YET ANOTHER FACT.—During the Summer another Baptist clergyman called on me, who had been troubled with his lungs eight years, and had been twice bleeding from his lungs. I induced him to make trial of the Olive Tar. His own words at our last interview were, "I have not felt so well in eight years." His countenance speaks the same. The "Olive Tar" is curing him. And he is busy recommending it to others.

6. HE TOLD ME OF A NEIGHBOR OF HIS, GIVEN UP TO DIE BY HIS PHYSICIANS, OF CONSUMPTION, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS PROFUSELY.—He gave the man a bottle of the "Olive Tar," which has so far helped him, that there are now strong expectations of his recovery. He had just sent for two bottles more, saying, "It has done him more good than everything else besides."

7. I COULD GIVE YOU INSTANCES of the REMARKABLE POWER OF THE "OLIVE TAR" IN [illegible]. It removes the pain, stops bleeding, and [illegible] [illegible].

I am, Dear Sir, yours gratefully, G. F. A. SPINNING, Pastor of Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. [illegible], Editor of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ... as a remedy for the cases for which it is prescribed. We have also used Dr. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, and have great confidence in them as a [illegible], imparting to the system, [illegible] We have tested both, and know that there is [illegible] They are compounded by a Practical [illegible] Chemist, and made conformable to [illegible] of Physicians.

Olive Tar put up in Tin Cans, will be sold [illegible] [illegible] cents per bottle [illegible]

J. R. STAFFORD, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MONSTER CONCERT [illegible] ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS [illegible] MUSARD [illegible] CARL BERGMANN. [illegible] of the Philharmonic Society. [illegible]

PART II.

[illegible] Grand Galop [illegible] Waltz [illegible] Quadrille [illegible] Musard

[illegible] Solo Cornet a-piston, Legendre. [illegible] Wedding March ... Mendelssohn

PART III.

[illegible]

PRICE OF ADMISSION [illegible] TWENTY-FIVE CENTS [illegible]

NO RESERVED SEATS.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. Annual Performance of Handel's sublime Oratorio of THE MESSIAH, On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1858, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. [illegible] Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. [illegible] Subscribers' Tickets, [illegible] each, admitting to all the Rehearsals and Concerts of the Society, may be had [illegible] No. 769 Broadway, or at the [illegible] (Dodworth's) of the Society, on any Monday Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. No. 624 Broadway. TENTH WEEK and UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of [illegible] ORIGINAL COMEDY, [illegible] having been performed for NINE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, during which time it has been witnessed by more than NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE. [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1858, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

[illegible]

A CAPTAIN 'S NOT A MISS. [illegible] Miss Marion McCarthy [illegible] Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NOTICE. In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, the Management would respectfully announce A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE of this successful comedy on CHRISTMAS DAY, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 1858. Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock. [illegible] The management would respectfully announce, in aid of the MOUNT VERNON FUND ASSOCIATION, a grand afternoon performance of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. [illegible] ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. [illegible] MR. WALLACK [illegible] THE MERCHANT OF VENICE [illegible] SCENERY AND COSTUMES [illegible] THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE. Broadway, opposite Bond-st. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON till further notice. LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD in her original character of Eva, as performed by her [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in their original characters.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. (Opposite Bond-st.) Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine. Great and unequaled success of MR. BARRY SULLIVAN, [illegible] THIS EVENING in Bulwer's play of THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte ... Mr. Barry Sullivan [illegible] Miss Ada Clifton TO-MORROW EVENING—MR. BARRY SULLIVAN [illegible] THE GAMESTER. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham-st., near Roosevelt. THIS EVENING, Dec. 22. The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD; Or, A Peep at the WOES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE. The whole to conclude with GENTLEMAN JACK; Or, Life on the Road.

BOWERY THEATRE. THIS EVENING, Dec. 22. [illegible] TO-CA-HON-TAS. [illegible] VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BROADWAY THEATRE. [illegible] NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE OF ARTISTS. [illegible] WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 22. [illegible] WILD RIDERS OF THE DESERT [illegible] THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. [illegible] OPEN EVERY EVENING. [illegible] SOUTHERN LIFE. [illegible] ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX. On CHRISTMAS DAY, A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE. Commencing at 2½ o'clock. [illegible]

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND CONCERT, THIRD AND LAST. COOPER INSTITUTE—LOWER HALL. Eighth st., between Third and Fourth avs. THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 23. Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Miss KATE COMSTOCK, CHARLES GUILMETTE, WILLIAM MASON, ED. MOLLENHAUER, G. W. MORGAN, Mr. SCHREINER. [illegible] Full Programmes and Tickets, 50 cents each, at all the principal Music Stores, Hotels and Book Stores.

[illegible] MUSEUM.—NEW COMIC PANTOMIME [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAND CONCERT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK, In aid of the Fund for the German Hospital, On THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 1858. This Concert will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [illegible] Mme. CARADORI. Mme. ZIMMERMAN, CARL FORMES. L. SCHREIBER. [illegible] The Choral Societies [illegible] GRAND ORCHESTRA [illegible] CONDUCTORS [illegible] H. KREUGER. W. SCHOLZ.

Price of admission, $1. Tickets for sale at the following places: [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION. The magnificent painting belonging to THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE, And representing HER MAJESTY, Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court, At Goupil's Gallery, No. 366 Broadway. [illegible] Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. [illegible] M. KNOEDLER. N. B.—Entrance through the Store, as well as at the [illegible]

GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL BY OUR AMERICAN CHILDREN, THE MOST WONDERFUL TROUPE OF JUVENILE VOCALISTS In the World, At Hope Chapel, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 25. Cards of admission only [illegible]

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. [illegible]

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS. Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st door, room 3. Open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Old [illegible]; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 145 Peaslet; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 25 [illegible]

LAIGHT-STREET SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The late exhibition of this School, at the request of many who could not attend, will, in part, be repeated, with the introduction of several new features, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents, at the door.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—A grand Complimentary Sparring Exhibition will be given to Mr. JOHN WOODS, of Boston, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 22, at Hoym's Theatre, No. 199 Bowery. Mr. WOODS will, on this occasion, be prepared to accept the Benicia Boy's recent Challenge, and will make a match to fight him for $2,000 aside. The wind-up will be between Mr. John Morrissey and Mr. John Woods. Tickets, 50 cents each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

COOPER LECTURES. Prof. CHAS. H. PORTER, Will lecture at the Cooper Institute, On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 22, At 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Water we Drink," Illustrated with Brilliant Experiments. Admission 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWELFTH STREET.—LECTURE.—The third lecture of the series will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, THIS EVENING, in the Lecture Room of Dr. McLeod's Church. Subject—*The Earth as the Habitation of the Human Race.* Lecture to commence at 7¾ o'clock. The usual collection will be taken up. The public are invited to attend. THOS. B. CUTRELL, Chairman of Committee on Lectures.

LECTURE NOTICE.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will lecture upon *The Chief End of Man,* before the Young Men's Christian Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. This beautiful lecture cannot disappoint the numerous admirers of the accomplished "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Tickets, 25 cents, at No. 522 Broadway, and at the door. WM. H. WOODMAN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The sixth Lecture in the Annual Course, by the Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (instead of Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door. CHAS. E. FARLEY, Chairman Lecture Committee.

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ON THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 22, at 7½ o'clock, the Rev. Chas. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, will deliver an address on *Mission Labor among the Children of the Poor,* at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Pastor.

FAIRS.

GRAND FAIR AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, Now Open AND DURING THE WEEK, With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 32d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.

FAIR OF THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY, At Niblo's Garden. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M., By Robertson's Band, Who have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, and will execute a variety of popular music, under the leadership of Mr. WM. ROBERTSON. Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, $1.

FAIR AT THE NEW TABERNACLE.—The Ladies connected with the Broadway Tabernacle will open a FAIR at the Social Rooms in the new Chapel at the corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 23, to continue during the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Visitors will find a choice variety of beautiful and useful fancy articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, a neat assortment of Children's Clothing. Tickets of admission, 15 cents; to be had at the door.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF CALVARY BAPTIST Church will hold a Fair for the sale of a large variety of useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the Church in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The articles to be disposed of are suitable for Holiday Gifts, and are marked at reasonable prices. Admittance free.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany will hold a Fair, for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 22, and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

THE LADIES OF THE EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., will hold a Fair and Festival in the Lecture Room of their Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 6 o'clock P. M. Admission—Adults, 12 cents; children, 6 cents; payable at the door.

FAIR OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, Dec. 23 and 24. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents. Music by Dodworth's Band.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES. Halsey Buildings, No. 223 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Metropolitan Hall, No. 11 Newark-av., Jersey City. Commencement of the second quarter; new classes are now forming. Mondays and Thursdays in Jersey City; Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn. Soirees at the Brooklyn Academy every Wednesday evening.

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CONTENTS

Olympus and Asgard.
Juanita.
Left Behind.
Coffee and Tea.
Men of the Sea.
Chicarier.
The Illustrious Obscure.
"The New Life" of Dante.
At Sea.
Bulls and Bears.
The Professor at the Breakfast Table.
The Minister's Wooing.
White's Shakespeare.
Reviews and Literary Notices:

Prescott's Philip II.—Longfellow's Miles Standish—Furness's Thoughts on the Life and character of Jesus—Vernon Grove—Arabian Day's Entertainments—The Stratford Gallery—Ernest Carroll—Hymns of the Ages.

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The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that "The Minister's Wooing," a serial story by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, (begun in the December number,) will be continued through the present volume. It is not necessary to bespeak the public attention for an author so universally known and appreciated. The scene of the novel is laid in New-England, at the period immediately following the Revolution, in which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—CHARTER OAK LODGE NO. 249 F. A. M.—The members of the above Lodge are hereby notified that the annual election for officers for the ensuing year will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order GEO. H. WOOSTER, W. M. GEO. C. MITCHELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 18, 1858.—THERE WILL be a meeting of the members of the A. S. M. Jews, held at rooms No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY Dec. 22, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business, and especially for election of officers of the Society. J. P. HOVEY, Vice-President.

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Twenty-third Anniversary of this Society will be held at the Asylum, No. [illegible] on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting exercises by the children may be expected, and addresses from the Rev. Dr. [illegible] and the Rev. [illegible] D. SMITH, D.D.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 238th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Astor House. L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB.—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7 P. M. Subjects—*Fuel and Combustion* and *Canal Steam Navigation*. Engineers and steamers are especially invited. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, DEC. 19, A GOLD BREAST-PIN, in going from Mercer-st. Church, through 4th to 8th-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. [illegible]

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WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she would be willing to take care of one growing child and assist in light chamberwork; is accustomed to take care of children; has a good disposition; is willing and obliging. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen for a week or longer, at No. 214 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the fancy store.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has long experience in the best of families, and has the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, hard-working and reliable young woman, a situation in a first-class cook, excellent washer and ironer, and perfectly efficient in all kinds of housework; has unexceptionable references; is very economical and neat and will try to please. Apply at 20 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; or as lady's maid. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 26 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second-floor front room.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 66 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, by the week or the day, who truly understands all kinds of cooking for parties. Call at No. 69 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, in University-place. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, in a small private family, to do general housework. Good reference if required. Apply at No. 85 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A LADY OF REFINEMENT WANTS a situation as copyist, governess, or housekeeper. Address, for one week, MARY ELLIS, Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or as a companion to an invalid lady, by a person who has lived thirteen years in one family. Unexceptionable testimonials given. Apply at No. 16 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Apply at No. 32 East 15th-st.

A VERY HONEST AND TRUSTWORTHY woman wants to take in washing; is a good washer and ironer; or would go out to work if required. Can be seen any time at No. 134 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH, ONE Spanish, three American and two English young women, as cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, &c. Also, by four very accomplished young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and coachman; understands the business in all its branches; both agriculturist and florist; understands the care and management of horses and driving; has been acquainted with gardening and farming for the last 12 years in the City and State of New-York; good City reference can be given. Address M. E., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, or at No. 47 West 14th-st., where it shall be promptly attended to for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and management of a green-house, hot-houses, graperys, ornamental, &c.; also the care and management of a farm; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; the best of reference from his last employer. Address R. M. A., No. 9 John-st., seed store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK AFTERnoons by a smart, active boy; is willing to work from 1 o'clock until 6, in any good, moral place; is of good character, and a moral boy; can give the best of references, and will work for low wages; is between 16 and 17 years of age. Address R. G. R. K., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young Englishman; good City reference given as to capability; would make himself useful if required. Address J. B., Box No. 137 Times Office, or can be seen at John Ryer's saddlery store, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced book-keeper, in some wholesale house, bank, or insurance office; can give the best of references to character, ability, integrity, &c. Address ALLYN, Hanover Bank.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; can show the best City reference from his last place; wages no object. Anyone wishing a trustworthy man will call at, or address for two days No. 11 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or respectable boarding house; can be seen for two days; can give the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, to take care of a farm; she is a good hand at milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 Spring-st.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A YOUNG man, native of central New-York, well posted in the grocery business, is anxious to connect himself with a first-class wholesale grocery house as salesman, having a good country acquaintance, and can influence a good prompt paying trade; salary no object the first year. Good City reference, if required. Address A. W., Box No. 167 Times Office.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG man from the country, thoroughly acquainted with the drug business, will accept a situation in a first-class wholesale drug house as salesman. Can furnish a first-class prompt paying country trade. Good City references given. Address immediately A. G., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WHO both understand perfectly the business appertaining to each: the wife to take charge of the dairy, the man to take the charge of the farm and stock; to be a workingman, and to board one or two men, as he might find necessary. The house that he would occupy is new and in good order, with all necessary conveniences. None need apply without being able to give satisfactory references as to character and qualifications as a farmer. Any one with the above may apply, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, to JAMES M. WEED, No. 86 Warren-st.

WANTED—IN A CASH DRY-GOODS JOBBING-House, two salesmen, one having a near-by trade, and the other a North Carolina and Southern trade. Men of influence may make an advantageous arrangement. Address BROADWAY JOBBER, Box No. 173, *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS of age, who has been five years in a lawyer's office, and is competent to act as managing clerk, desires a situation. Good references given and moderate salary expected. Apply at office No. 5½, third floor, No. 289 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY AND FAITHFUL girl to cook, wash and iron, and for general housework, in a small private family. Any one who understands her duties perfectly and can bring good references, may call at No. 61 East 19th-st., to-day after 9 A. M.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS FOR a first-class medium. Terms liberal. For details apply Monday, from 10 to 12 and 3 to 6, at office of New-York *Mercantile Times*, No. 40 Park-row, (Times Building,) Room No. 13.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, WHO CAN PRODUCE references as to character, &c., to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at Kent-av., near [illegible], sixth house north from DeKalb-av., East Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO THE general housework of a family a short distance in the country, colored or American preferred. Apply at the basement No. 167 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY, FROM FOURteen to 16 years of age, to make himself generally useful. Wages $2 per week. Apply to No. 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFFICE; A lad willing to make himself generally useful; salary [illegible]. Address, in writing of the applicant, Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS JOBBING-HOUSE, an experienced cashier. Address (with name and reference) Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the boot [illegible] business. Apply to No. 15 Hudson-st., corner Reade.

WANTED—A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-machine operator [illegible] shirts. Apply to No. 15 Hudson-st., corner Reade.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, [illegible] can have a small front room with board, at No. [illegible] East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is pleasantly located; has gas, bath, &c. [illegible] Terms for two persons, $10.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN full or partial board [illegible] and in a comfortable private house in West [illegible] near 5th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED [illegible] front room [illegible] Broadway [illegible] other rooms on same floor, can be [illegible] with board, by application. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a pleasant part of [illegible] would like to let two or three rooms with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Any one desiring a pleasant [illegible] home, may address P. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. [illegible] East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM [illegible] with board, at No. [illegible] from Broadway.

BOARDING—AT NOS. [illegible], AND [illegible] Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SOUTH-STREET house, No. [illegible] Sands-st. [illegible] furnished room and board for a gentleman; location elevated and healthy; well warmed and ventilated [illegible] terms moderate; family small, no children; about 5 minutes from the Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN [illegible] minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; [illegible] first-class with all modern conveniences; [illegible] no children in the house. No. [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated with board [illegible] No. 29 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, [illegible] family consists of herself and servant [illegible] wishes the advantage of a small amount of society, [illegible] which a large beautiful parlor, with or without [illegible] board, will be given. The house is a first class one and contains all the modern improvements; location central and but a short distance from Broadway. Address, for a few days, A. M. B., Broadway Post-office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly painted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 6½; Private [illegible] References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN Brooklyn, would let a second-story front room [illegible] and hall bed-room furnished, adjoining, [illegible] or separately; conveniences for gas and fire; [illegible] required. Address, for two days, S. P., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

NO. 128 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentlemen and wife. Also, for single gentlemen. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, [illegible] libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

BEDROOM NEATLY FURNISHED TO let, without board, to a respectable single man of quiet habits; rent $6 per month; private family; location east of Bowery and near Grand-st., 15 minutes' walk from City Hall. Address COMFORT, Box No. 111 Times Office.

19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—PARlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with gas and adjoining bedroom on second story, with or without board, to one single gentleman, in a strictly private family on reasonable terms, in house No. 403 6th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT THE [illegible] HOUSE, NO. [illegible] Broadway, two handsomely-furnished parlors, at a low price, with or without board; also, suites of rooms and single, to suit the times. Apply as above. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SMALL room with fire, near Broadway, somewhere between Prince and 14th sts. Address, stating terms, location, &c., H. W. J., Box No. 126 Times Office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FULL or partial board, in a comfortable house, and in a very pleasant location, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 91 West 16th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, for two ladies and gentleman; [illegible] in advance. Address J. T., Broadway Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. [illegible] & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES [illegible] warranted, [illegible] PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos [illegible] J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 337 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—HAINES [illegible] factory of the celebrated [illegible] improved pianos. Dealers [illegible] than to purchase [illegible] new until January [illegible] price for cash. [illegible] 337 Broadway. SMITH, ATKINSON & CO., Successors to CUMMINGS & CAMPBELL.

McDONALD'S "DIAPHONIC" PIANO-FORTES at wholesale prices during the holidays. Approved at the Paris Exposition, by Joseph S. [illegible] Conservatoire Imperial Music, Vienna; [illegible] Berlioz, Composer de Musie, Paris; [illegible] President Royal Academy of Music, London; [illegible] &c. Sold only at the Manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have [illegible] the first premium [illegible] with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, [illegible] Broome-st., near Broadway, have [illegible] assortment of the celebrated Piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. [illegible] in want of a superior instrument will find it to their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly moderate prices. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and [illegible] allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. [illegible] assortment of instruments may be found, [illegible] own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE AN EXCELLENT piano-forte of superior tone and finish. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and for sale. JAMES VON RIPER, No. 176 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW AND ELEGANT SEVEN-octave rosewood pianos, one finished all round, carved legs and pearl keys, with full patent metallic plate, very rich tone, makers' warrantee for three years, a great sacrifice for cash. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, [illegible] known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand [illegible] Chickering, and many others, at $60, $75, $100 and $125. S. T. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

FOUR NEW, SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-OCTAVE piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, made of good material and fully warranted, will be sold extremely low, from $210 to $250. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 45 6th-av.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 320 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest prices. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, [illegible] this House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES [illegible] plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. [illegible] pianos at $90 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 468 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland. [illegible]

[illegible] BELLS, DRUMS AND [illegible] PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane. [illegible]

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT [illegible] All manufacturers and dealers in [illegible] and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, [illegible] and all similar goods [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

GRIST-MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE.—[illegible] Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot in Madison. The mill is new and [illegible] on a never-failing stream of water, with [illegible] water-power. Said mill is attached to a farm of [illegible] acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of [illegible] acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for City property. [illegible] will be shown and conditions of sale made known by applying at Madison, N. J., to [illegible], or in New-York, at the office of [illegible], No. 152 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On [illegible]-av. and 80th-st.
On [illegible]-av. and 78th-st.
On [illegible]-av. and 77th-st.
On [illegible]-av. and 97th-st.
On [illegible]-av. and 88th-st.
On [illegible]-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 6th-av. and 110th-st.
Also, lots
On 6th-av. and 79th-st.
On 6th-av. and 104th, 105th, 106th, and 109th sts., in [illegible] from 1 to 20 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 21 Liberty-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building [illegible], with a first-class [illegible] engine, [illegible] for a foundry, paint factory, planing-mill, [illegible], &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 [illegible], New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 6 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 60 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated [illegible], Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable [illegible] lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GEORGE [illegible] HOYT, No. 22 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, all from $2,000 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BRICK dwelling-house, also a brick house with furniture, within 5 minutes' walk of the New-York ferries; also, several vacant lots; and also, in New-York, several very desirable parcels of lots, fronting on the Central Park. Inquire of L. J. LANSING, No. 119 Broadway, room No. 6.

HOTEL TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS the Franklin House, Nos. 130 and 132 Chambers-st., and the furniture for sale, or will be let with the house. It is situated directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad station, and is now in successful operation. Apply to ECKER, MERRALL & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house, brick basement; lot 25x25 with a gore attached on 116th-st., 100 feet street opened and graded; 2 lots 25x100 on 114th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.; 3 lots 25x100 on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. GEO. W. JENKINS, Real Estate Agent, 124th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SEVERAL DESIRABLE cottages from $1,200 to $3,000, near 2d and 3d avs. Railroad and boat; also, a number of good lots for sale; also, several cottages to let at low rent. N. B.—Sale of furniture, &c., by auction, attended to. Apply to S. B. [illegible], 3d-av., corner 123d-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern house in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley place; can be seen [illegible]; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. [illegible] 17 feet by 80, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. [illegible] 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A very desirable office on the ground floor in Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts. Furniture, all new, will be disposed of with the office. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

$28,000.—MORTGAGE $12,000.—FOR sale or exchange for a country seat near New-York, a first class brown-stone four-story high [illegible]. [illegible] W. H. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] PARK LOT—THE LOT NEXT TO [illegible] on the most desirable [illegible], high location, and [illegible], for sale cheap for cash, if taken promptly. [illegible] JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 166 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY [illegible] house, complete with every improvement, No. 67 Second-place, Brooklyn, to an A 1 tenant, [illegible] per annum, until May 1, 1859. W. G. [illegible], No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

[illegible] LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—[illegible] January to 1st of May, a small furnished house, [illegible] location, near 23d-st. The furniture will be [illegible] reasonably, if desired. Address Box [illegible] Office.

[illegible] BRICK BUILDING—30 FEET BY [illegible]

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE Times Building, consisting of a private room furnished on Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 4, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 33 Pike-st. For terms, and [illegible] premises, apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. [illegible] Atlantic-st., also, No. 33 [illegible]. For further particulars inquire of JOHN [illegible], Jr., No. 21 [illegible] Buildings, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET.—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. and 25th [illegible]. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN A GOOD location, either in this City or Brooklyn—for which [illegible] furnaces, stoves and registers, will be given in [illegible]. Address D. H., Box No. 188 Times Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] lot in the vicinity of Bond-st. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY [illegible] rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 4 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the Times Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 240 and 242 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 111, 113 and 115 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, [illegible], parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
[illegible] lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
[illegible] grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron work.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish [illegible], beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place; United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
[illegible] Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light [illegible] for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's [illegible], patented June, 1858. This is an entire new pattern [illegible], the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the lights without touching the glass, and it gives [illegible] one-half more light than any other [illegible]. [illegible] our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every [illegible] manufactured, and are not bound to charge all [illegible] every foot of vault lights sold, as the patent [illegible]. [illegible] We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our lights—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, [illegible], columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York Times Building and the balance of the [illegible] Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 35 to 37 Goerck-st.
[illegible] Broadway [illegible] block of our works.

COAL TONGS! COAL TONGS!—A BLESSING to ladies' hands, may be had in most of the hardware and furnishing stores, and wholesale and retail at the manufactory, No. [illegible] Houston-st. Office at the Lafayette [illegible], No. 567 Broadway. J. H. [illegible].

GAS PIPE!! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSIGNMENT [illegible] much below manufacturers' prices. [illegible] and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIGGETT, [illegible].

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAV[illegible] fuel in stoves [illegible]. The most sensitive and effectual [illegible]. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 62 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL [illegible], for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

[illegible] PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG [illegible]. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, [illegible], for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MCGREGOR'S CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR [illegible]. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

[illegible] SHOVELS AND SPADES. [illegible] W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUGUSTUS E. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Large and unreserved sale of household furniture.—AUGUSTUS E. HYNARD will sell on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.
PARLORS:
Consisting of three suites carved, rosewood parlor furniture, etageres, book case, piano-forte, stool and cover, paintings, mirrors, centre and card tables; [illegible] and reception chairs, velvet carpets, rugs to match; lace curtains, &c.
DINING ROOM:
Oak ex. table, buffet, rich cut glass, silver-plated ware, ivory handle knives and forks, &c., French China dinner and tea sets.
BEDROOMS:
Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match; hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, feather beds and sofas, rockers, chairs, clocks, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 380 Broadway,
LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS.
By order of the assignee; every [illegible] fully warranted.
Consisting of Champagne, Grape, Heidsick, United Flag; Brandies—J. Robin & Sons; Pinet—A. Mounie & Co.
Also,
Whiskys, Schnapps, Ports, Sherries, Madeiras, Bourbon, the whole in pipes, quarts, cases and demijohns.
Also, Cigars:
Granadina, La Ferinasa, Lola and Washington.
Terms cash.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway,
(By order of the Assignee,)
500 lots of French and German Fancy Goods and Toys, consisting of accordeons, porte monnaies, purses, gilt watches, wax and kid dolls, checker-boards, work boxes, china toys and vases, and a large assortment of bellows and other toys, in lots to suit the trade.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, At 11 o'clock,
At their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
Superb collection of first class oil-paintings, being a private collection, selected with great care and judgment by a gentleman from England, chiefly modern, and containing specimens of the first artists.
ENGLISH SCHOOL—J. Noel Paton, one of his pictures recently sold in London for 2,000 guineas; H. McCullough, Branwhite, Armfield, Stanfield, Boddington, W. W. Crope, Alexander and Charlotte Naysmith, R. Wilson, Meadows, Faed, &c.
ANCIENT MASTERS—There are a few splendid specimens by Diaz, Ary Scheffer, Gerard, Don Divireux, a perfect gem; Seignac, De Place, Friedlander, Zayer, T. B. Reiter, Backhuysen, Huysenburgh, G. Poussin, Claud, Bergonone, Umagani, &c., &c.
A number of exquisite water colors by a celebrated artist, engravings, &c.
AMERICAN SCHOOL—Winsler's celebrated picture of Great Barrington, drawn some years since at the Art Union, cost $600. The celebrated picture of J. G. Chapman, the Indian Lake, North Carolina, has been engraved by Smillie, Wm. Hart, Coleman, J. F. Tait, Cafferty, Jas. M. Hart, Williamson, Carter, Baker and others of high standing.
These beautiful pictures will be on exhibition in the gallery on Saturday, 18th inst., and until the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 23 Nassau-st., G. B. Pandolfini's great sale of marble and alabaster statuary, vases, urns, &c., consisting of large marble Etruscan, Hebe, Grecian and Roman vases, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing-room [illegible], &c.; marble card receivers, supported by Dolphins, with serpent handles, Pompeii urns, vases for flowers, vestal temple, &c.; alabaster statuettes under glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Appolo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c. Also, beautiful Parisian goods—bronzes, [illegible] China vases, richly painted, and [illegible].

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEES' SALE—ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, PLATED WARE, &C.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 22 and 23, at No. 136 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts; sale to commence at 11 o'clock each day. HERTS & MOSS have received instructions from the Assignees to close out as above, without reserve, the most superb assortment of diamond and gold jewelry, gold watches, solid silver and silver plated ware ever offered at auction in this City. The goods are all warranted of the finest quality and are suitable for Holiday presents. Goods on view and catalogues ready only on morning of sale.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
TRADE SALE OF FLINT GLASS-WARE AND FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.—ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell, THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at his store No. 157 Broadway,
[illegible] packages flint glass-ware, from the American Flint Glass Company.
[illegible] packages Pittsburg glass-ware.
[illegible] packages French flint glass-ware.
[illegible]

[illegible] COLSON, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF A LARGE-CLASS HOTEL FURNITURE.—J. COLSON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Dec. 22,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a large-class hotel, comprising the entire parlor, dining-room, bed-rooms, &c., of 90 rooms. Among this assortment may be found more than 100 hair mattresses, feather beds and bedsteads, velvet, three ply and ingrain carpets, large French plated mirrors, iron safe, crockery and cutlery, stoves and iron ware, &c., &c. N. B.—The sale will be continued on Friday at the same hour.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 19 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6⅔ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK.—SIXTH AND SEVENTH avs., 109th and 110th sts. A whole block of 64 lots will be sold on Dec. 22, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, in sections of eight lots, four on each street, running through the block.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Winter goods of every description. Catalogues morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M., a valuable country seat, late the property of Garret Van Doren, M. D., situated in the township of Franklin, County of Somerset, N. J., consisting of 146 acres of land, with the improvements. For a description of which, see Times of Dec. 1, 1858. The above sale, in consequence of stormy weather, is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.
J. ADDISON VAN DOREN, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, OR ASSISTANT, BY A gentleman who has commenced an extensive, safe, and respectable business, requiring energy, business capacity, integrity, and available means to the extent of $5,000. References of the highest respectability, and all necessary information, will be given to applicants possessing the above requisites, by addressing PRESIDENT, Box 180 Times Office, before the 25th inst.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING RECEIVED the agency for the exclusive sale of an article in great demand in the City of New-York, wishes to find a gentleman who can command $1,000 to invest in the business, and can devote his whole time to the same. It promises a very profitable business. On an interview, a full explanation of the business can be had. Address J. K. LEWIS, Box No. 107 Times Office.

$5,000 TO $15,000.—PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED and extensive Flouring mill, located in Michigan. The mill is capable of turning out about 300 barrels per day, and has realized $6,000 the past six months. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4.
C. B. HOWE & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $4,000 to $5,000, by a person already established in the wholesale liquor business, well acquainted in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. None need apply except a man of respectability and business qualification. Address W. S. S., Box No. 180 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacities and experience, wants an interest in some good substantial concern. He can furnish $5,000 to $10,000 cash. The most unexceptionable references given. Address, with real name and business, M., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a first-class boot and shoe store, having a large custom trade; also doing an immense sale trade. To be sold in consequence of the death of the late proprietor. Inquire at 166 Nassau-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper than [illegible] elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. [illegible] West 15th-st., [illegible].

CHAMPAGNES CHEAP FOR CASH.—[illegible] per basket, in pint bottles [illegible] by C. R. MENDUM, No. 25 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES.
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	THOMAS PATON,
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,	JOHN GARCIA,
JACOB LITTLE,	EDWARD VINCENT,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES,	MICHAEL PASTACALDI,
JOHN H. MORTIMER,	BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	LINDLEY MURRAY,
PETER E. BOGERT,	CHAS. VANDERVOORT,
GEORGE F. TALMAN,	RICHARD HARDY,
FRANCIS L. MARBURY,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDWARD MINTURN,	HENRY J. BEERS,
JOHN R. SUYDAM,	THOMAS SCOTT,
NATH. L. McCREADY,	EDW'D F. SANDERSON.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1858.

40TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 18, 1858. Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to Livingston, Wells & Co.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 99 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Canandaigua and Elmira (formerly Canandaigua and Corning) Railroad Company—issue of 1850—that this road was sold under the foreclosure of the first mortgage in July last, for $200,000, and purchased by the undersigned for account of certain of the bondholders; that all bondholders who desire to share in the purchase can do so by expressing their assent and surrendering their bonds to me, at No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, by or before Dec. 31, 1858; and that all bondholders not so assenting by that date, will be excluded from any interest in the purchase, and left to take the dividend on their bonds arising from said sale, which will be about 65 per cent. on the principal thereof.
ROBERT B. POTTER, No. 61 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 19 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 25, 1858.
WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 3d June, 1859.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the [illegible] will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA.—[illegible] America has [illegible] when the exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
[illegible]

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, at Agents in New-York, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe, [illegible] at all the principal cities and towns in the United Kingdom, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The [illegible] Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.
CHAS MILES, }

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK,
14th-st., corner of 4th-av.,
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 10th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

$5,000.—ANY PARTY HAVING THIS amount can invest the same on the best City security, both real and personal, so as to pay for the coming eight months at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum; a rare chance in these times, and no humbug. Address, principal only, post-paid, S. M. R., Box No. 1,331 New-York Post-Office.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 18, 1858.—MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. [illegible], 1859, on Minnesota Bonds will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE AMERICAN TRADES [illegible] Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d January. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 26 Wall-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $5,000. Apply to STOUT, OLDER & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine-sts., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!

USE ROSEWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now first made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the alpine pasturages of Switzerland, from being the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there. They suffer from diseases of the lungs, and their instinct points out the remedy now offered to suffering man. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAUW, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 138 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,162 Post-office, New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The celebrated remedy for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic, ulcerous, and eruptive diseases, is superior to all others, because it is the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion and improves the appetite; its alterative tendency carries off the accumulation of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus by which disease is fostered.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. N. B.—No charge made unless perfectly cured.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening. Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

WATTS' HIGHLY CELEBRATED NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—Dr. JAMES T. STRATTON having purchased the original recipe and all right and title to the sole proprietorship of the Remedy, will now furnish the public and the trade with the genuine article as formerly sold by Dr. Talbot Watts. This medicine has received the highest approval of many respectable Physicians, as will be seen by the numerous certificates formerly published by the late Dr. Watts. The Proprietor, being fully acquainted with the ingredients, feels perfect confidence in recommending it to the afflicted, and particularly to those suffering from nervous diseases of any description. The medicine is prepared by the sole proprietor at No. 111 6th-av., and sold by Thomas Bailey, Druggist, Bible House, Astor-place; also, by other principal Druggists in the City.
P. S.—Each bottle is signed by JAMES T. STRATTON, the sole proprietor, New York, none other being genuine.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, [illegible] by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a fraud, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 95,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES—SOMETHING NEW.—Cribs in great variety, new and beautiful styles; children's chairs, all kinds; mattresses of the best quality, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 699 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Altenderph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BALLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use. Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES FOR SALE.—[illegible] New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, [illegible]. Address E. W. LOWBER, [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by GEO. BERGNER & CO., has the largest circulation, as it publishes the List of Letters by authority, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium. Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Agents.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, meats, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 281 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

A LADY, A STRANGER IN THE CITY, has found herself in embarrassed circumstances, and desires to meet with a gentleman of kind feelings, who would loan her the sum of $25, for which satisfactory security will be given. Address Mrs. EMILY [illegible], New-York Post-Office.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, Proprietors' Opposition Line at Reduced Prices.
First Cabin.........$[illegible] | Upper Steerage.........$[illegible]
Second Cabin.........[illegible] | Lower Steerage.........[illegible]
From New-York to San Francisco, including the transit of the Isthmus.
The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
2,500 tons, Captain Steven E. Wines,
Having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua route, will leave her Pier, No. 3 North River, New-York, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.,
Carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy and means of transportation abundant.
If the Hermann should fail to connect, we guarantee to take our passengers to California in the Washington.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to WILLIAM REED, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River.
This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first-class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.
For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
N. B.—No sal soda taken by ships of this line.
Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.
Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR THE SOUTH.
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class Cabin Passage.........$15
Deck Passage.........6
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at 9 o'clock precisely—thus giving passengers an opportunity of passing Christmas day in New-York.
Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala.	$30	Columbia, S. C.	$[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	22

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.
NOTICE.—There will be no steamer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
Captain SHERMAN,
will receive freight this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden-lane.)
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $[illegible]; Mobile, $[illegible]; Montgomery, Ala., $[illegible]; Albany, Ga., $[illegible]; Atlanta, Ga., $[illegible]; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $[illegible]; Macon, Ga., $[illegible]; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before the departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$130
Second Cabin Passage.........[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage.........[illegible]
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Geo. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Dec. 23, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First-class $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $[illegible], or from Galway for $[illegible].
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Nov. 18, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 21 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thompson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 22.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 7½ to 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The ASIA will sail Jan. 5, 1859. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.—Those wishing to send for their friends can have them brought out in this unequaled Line, at the lowest possible rates.
Sight drafts for any amount, payable without discount, in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales.
For particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN WILL be withdrawn from the Norfolk and Richmond line after her trip of SATURDAY, 18th inst., for the purpose of undergoing repairs. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave here on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 P. M., for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, and continue to leave every Saturday, at the same hour, for same places, until further notice.
HENRY LUDLAM, No. 21 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, is now on her voyage from England to New-York, and will sail next month for Nassau, N. P., and Havana. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED [illegible] Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible] THE NORTH, [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany, [illegible]
On and after Monday, [illegible], trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
8:30 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
4 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:30 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:30 A. M. from White Plains.
9:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
[illegible] from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. [illegible], 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at [illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. [illegible], 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. [illegible], 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:45 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M. Cars [illegible] sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, [illegible] and [illegible] A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at [illegible] and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging [illegible] with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in [illegible] minutes. Fare 10 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; [illegible] 3:30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) [illegible] 5; Jamaica 6:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—Berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M. from Peck Slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to [illegible], 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same in the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT among those whose claims shall have been presented as above hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School No. [illegible] in the IXth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, }
JOHN KENNARD, } Committee.
WM. B. DEARBOSLEY, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, [illegible] the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until [illegible] 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary School No. [illegible] with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest to do so.
GEORGE H. CLARK, }
HERMAN GUTMAN, } Committee.
DANIEL SLOTE. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy23 law6mW*

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of N. TIBBALS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. TIBBALS.
N. TIBBALS,
DECEMBER 1, 1858. G. N. POWELL.
Just in from auction, [illegible] volumes, cheap, [illegible] N. TIBBALS.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS OF JAMES DE GRAY & CO., HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee: You are requested to send your address, or call upon me at my place of business, No. 418 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. I have something to communicate bearing upon your interests. SETH C. KEYES,
Debtor to James De Gray & Co.

MR. EDWARD MAGNUSSON RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore, by TAYLOR & DODD.
Dec. 14, 1858.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THERON R. BUTLER, JOHN R. [illegible], SILAS RAMSON, against M. M. BUZZARD and JARVIS CLEMENT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December [illegible], 1858, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-[illegible] dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 20, 1858. FOSTER & THOMPSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
d22 law6wW

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—[illegible] NORRISS, plaintiff, against W. E. THETFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 143 Joralemon-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest on [illegible] from April [illegible], 1857, to March 1, 1858, and interest on [illegible] hundred and fifty from the 1st day of March, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1858.
[illegible] law6wW* N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. [illegible], 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], in the year 1859, at [illegible] o'clock in the [illegible] of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the said statutes.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
[illegible] No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam engine, built at the Novelty Works, 28-inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at No. [illegible]. T. F. LEROY & CO.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or newspapers, addressed and mailed, quickly and cheaply by one who has long experience in this business, by addressing Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

[illegible]

...Medical Society. There were about fifty persons present, all of whom were professional men and leading citizens. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, [illegible] [illegible] more deaths had occurred in New-York within the last seven years, than there would have been if the sanitary regulations of the metropolis had been as sound as those of London. A general conversation ensued, and it was observed by a gentleman present that one tenement block of [illegible] houses in New-York was occupied by three hundred and twelve families, numbering 1,071 persons. Of these, [illegible] were adults, [illegible] were boys, and [illegible] girls; and one out of every [illegible] was an invalid [illegible]. This fact alone was held to be a powerful argument in favor of urgent measures being adopted for the preservation of the public health. After some further discussion, a constitution of a Society to be called "The New-York Sanitary Association" was submitted. The [illegible] declares the object of the Association to be: First, to promote investigation of facts and principles relating to personal, domiciliary and public hygiene. Second, to diffuse information on the laws of health and life, and the best means for their application. Third, to use such other influence and agencies as may be deemed expedient. [illegible] provide for the organization of the Association, which will have a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a council elected by the Association, and an Executive Committee. After these preliminary arrangements had been concluded, the meeting adjourned.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon, with [illegible] in the Chair. Mr. [illegible], Governor elect, having been nominated by the Board to fill the unexpired term of the late Governor ANDERSON, was present, and was introduced to the members by [illegible]. He returned thanks to the Board for the flattering manner in which he had been elected to fill the unexpired term, and although he feared he should not bring the ability and experience of his predecessor to the discharge of incumbent duties, he promised [illegible]. On motion he was appointed to the position on the several Committees held by his predecessor. The Committee on Supplies and Finance, appointed to report on a communication from two of the Board of Commissioners, objected to certain estimates for appropriations, reported adverse to any decrease of the proposed appropriations, on the ground that the wants of the institutions are likely to be larger instead of smaller during the coming year than they were during the past year. The report was adopted. A resolution was adopted, directing the President and Secretary to draw a warrant on the Comptroller for $[illegible] for 1858, to be expended on the Island Hospital. By resolution, the Board empowered Dr. SANGER to appoint a permanent assistant physician, to rank as Deputy Resident Physician, and receive $716 per year, the appointment to take effect upon the 1st of January, 1859. The contracts for beef and mutton were called up and confirmed; the price of beef for the City prison and penitentiaries to be [illegible] cents per pound, and for the other institutions [illegible] cents; [illegible]—the contracts to take effect on the [illegible] inst. The number remaining in the institutions under the control of the Governors, on the 11th inst., was 7,[illegible], and the number admitted since the former report 1,[illegible]. Twenty-nine have died during the week; [illegible] have been discharged; 137 have been sent to the Penitentiary, and 4 to the State Prison. The number remaining on Dec. 18, was 7,[illegible], being an increase of [illegible] over that of the week previous.

SALE OF THE RANNEY PICTURES.—The pictures and sketches of the late WM. RANNEY, that remained unsold at the time of his decease, and the paintings contributed by his brother artists to be exhibited and sold, conjointly with those painted by himself, for the benefit of his widow and children, were put up at auction on Monday night in the National Academy of Design. The sales of the first night exhausted a list of some 106 works, and realized a sum [illegible] of about $[illegible]. DURAND'S "Study from Nature" brought $[illegible]; "A Landscape" by CASILEAR, $156; HART'S "Rabbits at Play," $[illegible]; GRAY'S "Fifteenth Birthday," $[illegible]; HART'S "Autumn," $[illegible]; and [illegible] "Female Head," $[illegible]. The attendance of bidders last night was larger than on the night before, and the bidding was of the most spirited character. The programme enumerated [illegible] works, all of which were disposed of—many of them at unexpectedly high prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

SECOND MATCH CHESS GAME BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.—The second match game was continued last evening between the New-York and Philadelphia Clubs. The New-York Committee, consisting of Messrs. LICHTENHEIN, THOMPSON, PERRIN and MARACHE, the latter the chess-editor of Porter's Spirit of the Times, in lieu of Mr. D. W. FISKE, who is now engaged on the book of the Chess Congress. Mr. MEAD, one of the Committee, being absent. The game commenced shortly after [illegible] o'clock. The Philadelphians having the move, commenced Q to Q B 3d, which had been anticipated by PERRIN and MARACHE. The strongest reply to this was P to K B 3d, which, after some discussion, was adopted. An unexpected move ([illegible]) was then made by the Philadelphians [illegible]. New-York then took P with P. Philadelphia's next move (the 16th) was B takes P, planting their Bishop in a raking position. The next move of New-York was Q to K 2d, apparently the best move for them. The game here assumed unusual interest. Philadelphia's next move (cutting on the Queen's side) was not unexpected by New-York, whose reply was Q to Q B 4. We give the moves below:

Philadelphia.	New-York.
14. Q to Q B 3	P to K B 3
15. P to K B 3	B to K B 4
16. [illegible]	B to K 3
17. [illegible] to K B 4	P takes P
18. P takes P.	Q to K 2
19. Castles with Q R.	P to Q B 4

Owing to the very inclement state of the weather, the telegraphic operations were slow, and the game, in consequence, was somewhat tedious. As it now stands, there is little for the most critical chess-player to choose between the respective positions of New-York and Philadelphia. It is impossible to offer any prediction as to the result. At 10½ o'clock further [illegible]

[illegible]

...Literary Union, last evening, was postponed.

[illegible]

OUR PHILANTHROPIC [illegible] VISITORS.—The Committee of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, of Philadelphia, who visited this City some time since, to make a special examination of our system of providing for the Poor, appear to have been very well satisfied with the result of their investigation. On returning to Philadelphia, they made a report of their trip, and gave the opinion that the New-York plan of electing a Board of Ten Governors for a long term was preferable to the fashion followed in Philadelphia, and ended by recommending the establishment of a Workhouse, a House of Correction, and a new Asylum for Lunatics.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—A fearful panic was produced yesterday forenoon in the Female Department of Ward School No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson streets, by the falling of a portion of the plaster from the ceiling. An alarm of fire was also given, which increased the excitement. The frightened pupils jumped to their feet and commenced rushing pell-mell for the door. Nothing but the prompt action of the teachers prevented a recurrence of the fearful Greenwich-avenue catastrophy.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN INFANT.—AS THOMAS N. MATHEWS, residing at No. 306 Third-street, was yesterday going down a flight of stairs with his infant son, five months old, in his arms, he made a misstep and fell headlong to the foot of the stairs. The child was fatally injured, and lived but a short time after the accident. An inquest was held yesterday upon the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY LEASES.—The auction sale of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferry leases, advertised by the Comptroller to take place at 1 o'clock yesterday, was then further postponed to the 20th of January next. There was quite a large number of persons present at the City Hall yesterday. No reason for the postponement was made public.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 10 East Thirty-second-street, occupied by Mrs. FOSTER, a widow lady. The fire originated in a close closet from a lighted candle. The damage amounted to $100, and is covered by insurance.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Dr. OLIVER W. HOLMES will lecture before this Association at Clinton Hall, this evening, on "The Chief End of Man." His poem, last evening, drew a very crowded audience, and his lecture, this evening, we have no doubt, will be equally attractive.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Hudson is full of floating ice below Cram Elbow, and above that point is frozen solid. Nearly all the snow which fell on Sunday night, along the line of the River, has disappeared. The steamer Hero is still fast in the ice at Four-mile Point.

Board of Aldermen.

CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK—STEAM ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—MOVEMENT TO REORGANIZE THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT—THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday.

A communication from the Comptroller, calling the attention of the Common Council to a communication of July 26, recommending the adoption of an ordinance for the issue of $372,446 05 of 6 per cent. "Central Park Fund Stock," being the amount still authorized for the payment for lands taken for the Central Park, was read. The Comptroller stated in his communication that $1,600,000 of the stock issued in 1856 was payable in the first week in February; the amount unissued would be required for the redemption of the assessment stock of 1859, and as 30 days' notice must be given before the loan could be effected, it was desirable that the ordinance should be adopted without delay. The payments into the Treasury on account of assessments on the Park were something more than $1,000,000, leaving about $500,000 unavailable to the Treasury at this time. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Croton Acqueduct Board, asking a hearing before the Common Council shall take any further action with regard to the proposed alterations in the plan of the new Reservoir.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips reported a resolution opposing the confirmation of the lease of the Pier and North Battery, foot of Hubert street, North River, and in favor of readvertizing for proposals for the same. Laid over.

The ordinance permitting the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies to use steam above Forty-second-street for 30 years, was adopted after some debate, (ayes 12, nays 3.) Aldermen TUCKER, WILSON, and MCSPEDON voted in the negative. Alderman TUCKER presented a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance. The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The ordinance provides that, until the completion of the new machine-shops at or above Forty-second-street, the Harlem Railroad Company may run their engines with steam, for repairs only, but without any vehicle attached, to and from the machine-shop at Thirty-second-street, for a period not to exceed eighteen months from the date of the ordinance; and that they may lay a double track from Fourth-avenue, through Forty-second-street, to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to Seventy-ninth-street, or as far as it may be opened, from time to time, for the use of their small cars only. The Company is, also, authorized to lay down, in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets, two additional tracks, (to enable the two Companies to land and receive passengers there,) and to cover that portion of them extending from Forty-second to Forty-fourth-street; and further, forthwith to complete the title of the Corporation to land on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, by them agreed to be conveyed to the City, and remove the engine-house at Thirty-second street, within six months.

An ordinance to amend the "Ordinance to reorganize the Finance Department of the City of New-York," approved Dec. 13, 1857, was presented by Alderman BOOLE. This document provides that the Comptroller shall be paid monthly, at the rate of $5,000 per annum, and that there shall be a Deputy Comptroller, who shall be paid monthly, at the rate of $3,000 per annum, and who shall be competent to perform any of the duties of the Comptroller, except to sign warrants on the Chamberlain; in the absence of the Comptroller for more than one day at a time, the Deputy is to act as Comptroller; the clerk to the Comptroller is to be paid monthly at the rate of $2,000 per annum; the ordinance to take effect Jan. 1, 1859. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in directing that the streets and wharves in the vicinity of Washington Market be cleaned.

The Board adopted a resolution in favor of leasing a portion of a building at the corner of Pearl and Centre-streets at $1,800 per annum, for the use of the Coroner and other officers.

Aldermen MCSPEDON called up the report of the Committee on Roads, concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions in favor of enlarging the area of the Central Park, and beautifying the streets in the vicinity. The report, which embodies the following resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Common Council approve of an application to the Legislature, at its next session, for the passage of a law to appoint Commissioners to take for public uses, and as an addition to the Central Park, the land included in the plot bounded by One Hundred and Tenth-street on the north, One Hundred and Sixth-street on the South, Fifth-avenue on the east, and Eighth-avenue on the west; also, to take a strip of land twenty-five feet wide on each side of the Seventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River, for the purpose of widening and otherwise improving this avenue.

Resolved, That the Common Council approve of the suggestions made by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in their communication of Aug. 24, 1858, with regard to the construction of the avenues and streets adjoining the Central Park, and that the specifications of contract for the grading of such streets and avenues be made in accordance with these suggestions; that from the centre line of said avenues and streets to the boundary line of the Park none other than good earth filling shall be used within five feet of the surface; that the embankments for streets and avenues hereafter to be constructed adjoining the Park shall be made with a slope upon the Park of at least one foot and a half, horizontal measurement, to each foot of height, and that the face of such embankments for a depth of at least four feet shall consist of good earth.

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, be made thirty-five feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon have permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks, so widened, for court-yards, similar to the regulations of other portions of the Fifth-avenue, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City require it.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, be made thirty feet wide.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be authorized to take so much of the earth from the plot of ground bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets, and the plot between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-eighth streets as they shall require for the purposes of the Park, provided that the grade of these plots shall not be reduced for this purpose below that of the adjoining streets and avenues.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be authorized to take so much manure from the streets of the City as they shall require on the Park, and that the City Inspector be, and is hereby directed to reserve one place at their disposal each and so much manure brought to the various dumping grounds, as said Commissioners or their agent may from time to time designate.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in repealing the ordinance in favor of opening [illegible]-street.

The special order—the report of the Committee on [illegible] roads in favor of licensing small cars—was taken from the table and made the special order of the next [illegible], which will be held to-day, at [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

A remarkably sudden death occurred recently, at the Parisian Italian Opera House. Mercadante's "Il Giuramento" was given. Towards the close of the opera the tenor, Vincenzo, stabs the prima donna, Elaina. At the moment when this event took place, on Saturday night, a slight scream was heard from a lady in one of the grand tier boxes. Her friends around her supposed she had simply uttered the cry in a moment of temporary excitement on witnessing the dramatic events of the stage; but her head was seen to droop, and she was instantly removed. Medical assistance soon arrived, and then, to the surprise of all around, the lady was declared to have expired. She was a person of no ordinary beauty, and about 30 years of age; her name, Severe.

The sudden death, on the 15th November, of *Frau Johanna Kinkel*, has created a painful sensation among her numerous friends in London and Germany. "She was a woman," says the *Athenæum*, "of no ordinary powers; many of her musical compositions have become popular, and her novels rank among the best of which German literature may boast. Her character had something of the heroic, which, in her eventful life, she had ample opportunity to prove—in 1849, when Dr. Kinkel stood before a court-martial at Rastadt; afterwards during his imprisonment at Nauwerk and Spandau; and last, not least, in an exile of many years."

Col. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, died recently in New-Orleans. He was a native of Boston, and 50 years of age. His first poems, *Hymns to the Gods*, were published in 1831; others in 1838-40. In 1833 he published an Indian romance, illustrative of the habits of the Camanche and Navajo Indians, and of Mexican life at an early period of the incursions by the Spaniards. In 1854 he issued for private circulation a collection of the works on which he was willing to rest his fame. The volume was entitled *Nugæ*. He joined trappers in the Rocky Mountains, where he was nearly frozen, his horse perishing of cold at his side, and eventually arriving at Santa Fé, undertook to interfere between the judges of the courts there and the public. This gave him a taste of law, and he went to Little Rock, Ark., where he became the owner of the *Advocate*, married a wealthy lady, and applied himself to the law. In 1836, he was employed to supervise the publication of the "Revised Statutes of Arkansas." Captain of Company "C" of the Arkansas cavalry in the war with Mexico, he took an eminent position.

The Earl of Haddington died at his seat, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, early in December. On the formation of the late Sir Robert Peel's first Administration in December, 1834, his Lordship was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held up to the break up of the Government. When Sir Robert Peel again took office in the Autumn of 1841, his Lordship was selected for the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. He held that office up to January, 1846, when he was made Lord Privy Seal, and retained that position until the final dissolution of the Right Hon. Baronet's Government.

A letter from Madrid states that the blood of another martyr has been shed in Cochin China. Mgr. Melchior de San Pedro, Bishop of Tricomia, and successor of Mgr. Diaz, has been decapitated at Namdingh, and his body cut into pieces, has been sent to various localities to be exposed to public view. It almost looks as if this dreadful act was a cruel defiance which Tu-Duk, the fanatical sovereign, has given to the Franco-Spanish expedition.

M. PIERRE JEAN DE KOCK, a brother of the celebrated novelist, PAUL DE KOCK, has just died. The deceased was Colonel of the Imperial Guard of the First Empire, an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a chevalier of the order of St. Louis. One of his brothers was formerly Minister of War in Holland.

Mr. Harvey Combe, a well-known English sportsman, died, Nov. 22, at Cobham, aged 74.

Fillibuster Movements—Later from the Schooner Susan.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 14.

By the bark *Oregon*, which arrived here yesterday from Barbadoes, we are in possession of later news from the schooner *Susan*, which escaped from Mobile last Tuesday night.

The *Oregon* brings with her Lieutenant GEORGE F. WHITE, of the Revenue Cutter *Robert McClelland*, who was carried away on board the *Susan*. The Lieutenant has kindly furnished us with the following details:

On Monday, Dec. 6, Lieut. S. B. CALDWELL, and a boat's crew from the *McClelland*, boarded the *Susan*, then lying in the bay of Mobile, some six miles above the fleet, and demanded her papers. The answer was that the *Susan* would wait at the fleet for them. Lieut. CALDWELL made his report to Capt. MORRISON, of the cutter, who ordered Lieut. CALDWELL to take the *Susan* to Dog River Bar, and there keep her; and ordered Lieut. WHITE to remain on board until otherwise directed.

Capt. MAURY would not permit this, and Capt. MORRISON concluded to accompany the *Susan* to the fleet, and the two vessels went down on Monday night. Here they remained within one hundred yards of each other all night, Capt. MORRISON having informed Capt. MAURY that if he attempted to go out he would sink him.

On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, both vessels weighed anchor, and sailed about the Bay until 3 o'clock. From 3 o'clock until dark the time was passed in sending and receiving communications from each other. The last communication from the *Susan* to the *McClelland* was received at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. Lieutenant WHITE was then informed that there was an agreement that the vessel should come to anchor for the night, and hearing the anchor chains, supposed the *Susan* was coming to anchor, and retired to the cabin, and it was not until midnight that he heard the orders that led him to believe that the vessel was still under way.

On returning to the deck, he found the vessel heading down the channel to the Mobile Point light, and discovered that she had not anchored at all, but by letting out the chains had deceived both himself and the officers of the revenue cutter. It was a foggy night, and but one vessel was visible, which was supposed to be the revenue cutter, but this, of course, was a mistake. The Lieutenant then immediately ordered the vessel to come to anchor, but he was informed by Captain MAURY that, though it was the duty of the Lieutenant to make the order, it would not be obeyed. The vessel then proceeded on her way uninterrupted, Captain MAURY stating that she was bound to Greytown, and had Mississippi and Minnie rifles on board.

There were two hundred and twenty men on board, beside the crew. Among them, besides Capt. MAURY, there were Col. FRANK ANDERSON, Col. BRUNEAU, Col. MCDONNELL, Major ELLIS, Col. RUDLER, Capt. WEST, and Capt. DREUX. All the men were armed with revolvers, and there were swords and other weapons on board.

Lieut. WHITE was kindly treated by the officers on the *Susan*, and remained on board until last Thursday, when he was placed on the *Oregon*, by which vessel he was brought to this place.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS.

BOSTON, Dec., 1858.

The inventors of the original and genuine "Cocoaine," beg leave respectfully to caution you against imitations of the same by unprincipled persons.

"Cocoaine" was invented by us, its name was adopted as our *trade mark* (both as it addresses the eye and the ear,) and every bottle sent into the market has been accompanied by a printed notice to that effect.

Our object has been, *firstly*, that the "Cocoaine" should be in quality *beyond competition*, and *secondly*, to offer it at a price within the reach of all, depending upon large sales for remuneration.

We have advertised the "Cocoaine" in the United States and the Provinces, at an expense of many thousand dollars; thus its very name has become a valuable property, and now, before the half of our outlay has been reimbursed to us, certain mean and unscrupulous persons have pirated that name, and are attempting to rob us of our property and our reputation.

We direct your attention in particular to an article manufactured and put up by certain persons in New-York, called "Cocoine," a name obviously adapted to deceive the unwary, (the letter "A" only omitted;) this compound, if mistaken for ours, will tend to break down and destroy the reputation of the genuine article.

Legal redress is sometimes slow, and we appeal to you at once for your moral support by your direct denunciation of such dishonest invasion of our rights.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

P. S.—Retail druggists, and dealers generally, are cautioned for their own interests to avoid the spurious compound, the genuine is labelled "Cocoaine," and is prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., No. 27 Central-street, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, by virtue of a letter of attorney, dated Genoa, Nov. 20, 1858, that he has been duly appointed agent in New-York of the Board of *Underwriters* of Genoa, (*Comitato della Assecurazioni Maritime Genova*,) with general authority to take charge of their interests, and that all persons having business with said Board in New-York will please communicate with the undersigned at No. 114 Pearl-street. G. M. BRAGGIOTTI.

[Advertisement.]

QUEEN'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 125 Fourth-avenue. PATRICK & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,

NO. 707 BROADWAY,

First block below New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have a very singular and peculiar effect, at the very time they are cleansing and *purifying the system*. They give the patient strength and buoyancy of spirits. All other pills depress and weaken the body. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPES at GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. A splendid assortment of Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world. Artistically colored Groups, Statuary, etc. just received. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

CUPID, THE GOD OF LOVE.—The nude little [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet is becoming familiarly recognized by all families and all respectable persons who deem health and comfort essential to happiness and the enjoyment of life. Indubitable proof of the efficacy of GAYETTY'S paper as a cure and preventive of piles, has been furnished in abundance. The healthy should use it to avoid piles. Sold by druggists everywhere. Headquarters, for retail and wholesale, and for particulars, No. 41 Ann-street. J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in each sheet.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SIMILE.—The poets having exhausted all their stock of similes, in describing the dark hair of the brunette—having compared it to ravens' wings, and midnight, and similar objects—one of their tribe was in despair for something new and apt. As he was walking by No. 212 Broadway, inspiration flashed on him. "As black and glossy as a KNOX's hat," he said. Could anything be more beautiful? The hair a miracle of nature—the hat a miracle of art.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 21.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s '90	94¾	100 Harlem R. R. ...s30	28¾
1,500 Georgia St. 6s	103	400 Reading R. R.	51¾
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	400 do.	51½
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	79¾	600 do. ...s10	51½
20,000 do. ...s30	80¼	100 do. ...b60	51¾
10,000 do.	80	100 do. ...b60	51¾
500 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100 Mich. Cen. R. R. ...s30	49
3,000 City 5s '67	102¾	400 do.	48¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	100 do. ...b30	48¾
4,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs.	98	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	20
1,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	63	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47¾
5,000 Erie R. Bs. '75 ...s30	44	50 do. ...b3	47¾
1,000 do.	44¾	50 do.	47¾
1,000 Mich. S. 1st m. bs.	87	5 Panama R. R. ...s10	119¾
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	63	25 do.	120
1,500 Ill. Cent. R. bds.	86	150 Ill. Cen. R. R.	67
5,000 do. ...s30	86	50 do. ...s30	67
10,000 do. ...s30	85¾	50 do.	67¾
5,000 do. ...b30	86	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	95¾
5,000 do.	86	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	70¾
1,000 H. Riv. R. R. 1st M.	103¾	200 do. ...c	71
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	24	200 do. ...b60	71
10,000 do.	23¾	300 do.	70¾
10 Nassau Bank	103	300 do.	70¾
25 Bank of America	114	400 do.	70¾
100 Del. & H. Ca. Co. b7	96¾	100 do. ...s30	70¾
100 Pa. Mail St. Co. ...s10	90¾	400 Cl. & Tol. R.	31¾
100 do.	90¾	500 do. ...s10	31½
285 do.	90¾	75 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	59¾
50 do. ...b10	90¾	150 do. ...s30	59¾
50 do. ...b10	90¾	400 do.	59¾
100 N. Y. C. R. R.	83¾	50 do. ...b60	59¾
300 do. ...s30	83¾	50 do. ...b60	59¾
50 do.	83¾	100 do.	59¾
200 do. ...b30	83¾	150 do. ...s30	59
50 do. ...s3	83¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13¾
100 do. ...b3	83¾	50 do.	13¾
100 Erie R. R. ...s30	17¾	500 La C. & Mil. R. R.	3¾
50 Hud. R. R. R.	33¾	360 do.	3¾
100 Harlem Railroad	11¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000 Mo. St. 6s ...s60	80	150 Ill. Cen. R. R. ...b30	67
10,000 Ill. C. R. bs. ...s60	84	150 do.	67
13,000 do.	84¾	100 do.	66¾
1,000 Ill. free'd bs.	86¾	50 do. ...s10	66¾
2,000 do.	86	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. ...b60	20
15,000 La C. & Mil. L. Grant Bonds ...s30	23¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49¾
		50 do. ...b60	49¾
80 Union Bank	111	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. ...s30	47
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	90¾	50 do. ...s3	47¾
100 N. Y. C. R. R. ...bnw	83¾	370 Panama R. R.	120
200 do. ...s3	83¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R. ...b60	70¾
200 do. ...s3	83¾	200 do.	70¾
100 do.	83¾	100 do. ...s60	70
100 do. ...s10	83¾	100 do.	70¾
100 do. ...b3	83¾	200 do.	70¾
100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	59¾	200 do.	70¾
100 do. ...s30	59¾	300 do.	70
200 do.	59¾	800 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	3¾
150 do. ...b60	59¾	175 do.	3¾
100 do. ...s30	59	300 Reading R. R.	51¾
400 do.	59¾	100 do. ...s30	51¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$8,000 Trev. Coal & I. Co 7's	75	10 Marine Bank	84¾
5,000 do.	75¾	18 Hanover Bank	85
4,000 Chicago City 6's	86	28 Am. Exch. Bank	105¾
3,000 Watertown 8's	26	26 do.	105¾
3,000 Lexington City 6's	41	10 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	110¾
2,000 C. St. P. & F. d'L. 8's	13	10 Met. Fire Ins. Co.	110
4,000 do.	15	2 B'k State of N. Y.	107
5,000 Wis. Cen. RR. 8's	3¾	40 Chatham Bank	84¾
2,000 Sac. City 10's	42	40 Mech. & Tr. F. Ins. Co.	140
6,000 Mil. & Hor. RR. 8's	43	30 Humboldt F. Ins. Co.	105¾
2,000 Memphis City 6's	70	10 Wash. F. Ins. Co.	164¾
200 Sun M. I. Scrip 1859	72¾	10 Am. Guano Co. p. s.	30¾
100 Par. & Cit. B'k L. I.	40	50 Mad. & Indianap. RR.	3
100 C. St. P. & F. du L. RR	5		

TUESDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange, to-day, with the exception of three or four of the regular Dividend-paying Securities, were much depressed, the two most active, and, until recently, favorite Western Road Stocks, falling to 70 ℔ cent. for Galena, and 58½ for Rock Island, with a general eagerness, this afternoon, to press contracts even at these comparatively low figures. The fall in Galena since the August dividend is full 20 ℔ cent., and in Rock Island, since July, about 17@18 ℔ cent. The temporary decline in the traffic of these lines, which, for the time, is unquestionably serious, rather than any financial trouble in either Company—both being free from all floating debt or other embarrassment—is the cause of this rapid depreciation. There was renewed heaviness in Illinois Centrals, the shares touching 66½, and the Construction Bonds 84 ℔ cent., seller 60 days. The Free Land Bonds which sold, this morning, at 87 ℔ cent., were done at 86 ℔ cent. at the Second Board. The two Michigan Bonds and Toledo, varied but slightly from yesterday's sales, and the Michigan Southern Bonds were in better request. The State Stocks were weaker on Missouris by ½@¾ ℔ cent., but otherwise steady. In New-York Central the dealings were lighter than usual, and the price varied through the day only ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., closing 83¾, as against 83½ yesterday afternoon. A number of the Street speculators against this stock appear to have become somewhat tired of its power of resistance, and within a day or two past are pitching their contracts more particularly against weaker mettle, or where the public confidence, from the temporary suppression of Western dividends, is supposed to be less in the way. In like manner, there is more caution observable in selling against Panama, Delaware and Hudson, and Pacific Mail, although the disposition to do so, and difference of views as to the future of the market, are not wanting in the present temper of the general market. Panama closed 120@120¼; Pacific, 90¼@90½; Delaware, 96¼; New-York Central, 83¾@⅞; Galena, 70½; Rock Island, 58½; Illinois Central, 66½@¾; the market dull.

There is every indication among the Banks and Discount Brokers of continued ease and a steady confidence in the working of the Money market. Prime long bills were placed to-day at 5 ℔ cent., which is about the minimum through the past Summer and Fall. The rates for prime and fair names, range, according to date, and the partialities of the lender for particular names, from 5 to 7 ℔ cent.; and 30@60 day prime acceptances from 4 to 4½ ℔ cent. The usual stir among borrowers on the eve of the holidays is scarcely felt this season, if at all. The Bank Deposits continue to go steadily up, and the probability is that the accumulation of distant balances in New-York will be further considerably increased in January, although in the meantime some large disbursements will be made for State interest. The additional transactions in Exchange for the *Persia* to-day, were to 109½@109¾ on London, and f5.17½@f5.13¾ on Paris. The market closed dull, and some houses of Southern drawn France were left over, though offered down to f5.17½. The Bullion shipment by this opportunity is reported $650,000.

The bids for $800,000 City 6 ℔ cent. Central Park Improvement Stock were opened yesterday by the Comptroller, and were as follows:

1. Amasa Wright, for $5,000	101.33
2. H. Meigs & Smith, for $80,000	101.05
3. J. L. Lewis, for $10,000	101.00
4. Ward & Co., for $300,000	100.70
5. H. Meigs & Smith, for $10,000	100.66
6. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., for $55,000	100.50
7. Charles H. Russell, for $300,000	100.40
8. U. Hendricks and Others, for $25,000	100.13
9. Mariners' Savings Institution, for $20,000	100.00
10. Brooklyn Savings Bank, for $50,000	100.00
11. J. L. Lewis, for $10,000	100.00
12. Continental Insurance Company, for $25,000	100.00
13. J. G. King's Sons, for $300,000	101.25

The stock was awarded to the first four named bidders. The proposal of Messrs. KING'S SONS, says the *Evening Post*, was not accepted. Their bid to receive the stock at once and pay the money down for it, was not considered to be in accordance with the terms of the advertisement.

LITTLE MIAMI AND XENIA RAILROAD—1858.

Passenger Receipts	$[illegible]	
Freight Receipts	[illegible]	
Express and Mail Receipts	59,167 47	$1,[illegible]
Expenses		[illegible]
Net earnings		$[illegible]
Add dividends on Columbus and Xenia stock, December, '57, and June, '58		[illegible]
Total		$673,[illegible]
Deduct interest account	$[illegible]	
Payments on last year's business	[illegible]	144,[illegible]
Net profits of the Company		$[illegible]
The little Miami proportion being	$[illegible]	
And the Columbus and Xenia	176,[illegible]	

The half-yearly dividend on both Stocks, for December, is declared to be 4 ℔ cent. payable in cash.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $314,[illegible], including $[illegible] from Customs; payments, $286,099; balance, this afternoon, $[illegible].

The following half-yearly Bank Dividends have been announced: Broadway, 5 ℔ cent.; Mechanics', 4 ℔ cent.; New-York, 3½; American, 3½; and Tradesmen's, 4 ℔ cent.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Philadelphia Banks were debtor last week to New-York, and some Gold was drawn in settlement, the weekly statement of the Banks of that City shows a trifling increase on the Specie line.

The following is a translated extract from Messrs. DE COPPET & CO.'s Money Circular for the *Persia*:

"Our last advices are dated 7th inst. Our Stock Market has since then been to a certain extent affected by the various political rumors from Washington, but its course has been irregular, prices of State Stocks having advanced, whilst those of Railroad securities have generally receded. The decline is quite marked on the Western Railroad shares, their traffic returns continuing to be unfavorable. Illinois Central Railroad bonds and shares have again experienced a serious decline, it being understood that some parcels of these securities have been returned from England for sale. A portion of the recent rapid advance on Erie Railroad bonds has been lost. State Stocks.—Missouri 6s have risen ½; Tennessee 6s, ¼; Virginia 6s, ½, and California 7s, ¼ ℔ cent. New-York, Ohio and Indiana Stocks are but sparingly offered, and are quoted ex-interest due 1st January. Indiana 5s have advanced 1½ ℔ cent. Sales of the 1874 Government loan have been made at 104¾. City and County Bonds.—There has been a fair demand for the better descriptions, but of these there are but few offered for sale. There have been sales in moderate sums of Brooklyn 6s, Chicago 6s, Louisville 6s and Detroit 7s, all bought for water purposes. Chicago Sewerage 7s and Cleveland 7s, without any material change in prices, and of Memphis guaranteed 6s, St. Louis City 6s and St. Louis County 7s, at an advance on previous quotations."

Messrs. MARIE & KANZ' Circular for the steamer has the following reference to the business of the fortnight:

"The business in stocks continues on a limited scale, and, owing to the circulation of exaggerated political rumors of no serious significance, fluctuations have been frequent, resulting, on the whole, in a decline. The Government Loans and State Stocks have alone remained firm, with a slight advance in some instances. Western Railroad shares, which are particularly influenced by the reduced receipts which continue to be reported, have experienced a marked decline, ranging from 1@4 ℔ cent. In consequence of the low quotations received by the last arrival from London, Illinois Central shares have experienced a fall of 7 ℔ cent., and the bonds 5 ℔ cent. Purchases of our stocks for foreign account have ceased for some time past. The Money Market, notwithstanding the close of the year, presents every sign of extreme abundance, although we have to report increased firmness in rates. Money—Very abundant. Loans on call 3@5—mostly at 4. First-class paper 4@5 ℔ cent. Names less current, 6@9 ℔ cent. Treasury notes 4½ ℔ cents., 100@100¾, interest added. Exchanges—Firm; moderate transactions. London, 109¾@109¾. Paris, 515@513¾."

Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. remark that

"The leading features of the Stock Market continue much the same as at the date of our last report of 7th inst. Money is still very abundant, at low rates of interest, and, except a moderately increased movement—in which the public have little or no participation—in the more speculative descriptions, business in Stocks continues exceedingly dull. State Bonds and other productive investment securities have, however, rather an upward tendency; but Railroad Shares, on account of the discouraging character of the traffic returns, particularly on the Western lines, are generally heavy. In some cases there is a material decline from our last quotations, caused in part by the late unfavorable accounts, regarding American Stocks, from London, and the return of Securities for sale in this market. State Stocks have had a slight upward tendency, and continue firm at the close. The business of the fortnight has been very moderate, except in Missouri 6s, of which there have been considerable sales at 80@80¾@80¼. Of United States Loans there have been small sales of 5s, 1865, at 104¾@104½, and of 5s, 1874, at 105¾, the market for the latter being steady, but without animation. The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that proposals will be received until 24th prox. for the remaining $10,000,000 of 5 ℔ cent. stock, to be issued in coupon bonds, payable to bearer, and redeemable in fifteen years. For Railroad Bonds prices have generally receded, and in some cases materially, the transactions continuing on a very limited scale. For Railroad Shares the market has been moderately active, the transactions, however, being almost entirely speculative, and the course of prices rather irregular. In some cases the fluctuations have been very slight, and the present quotations are about the same as those given in our last report; but the Western shares are generally considerably lower, in consequence of their continued light receipts. The greatest decline is in Illinois Central, (8 ℔ cent.) caused by the lower quotations from London, and an unusual pressure of stock upon the market. The Money Market is unchanged, the supply continuing abundant at low rates, both on call and for discount of first-class paper. The advance in European Exchange has led to larger exports of gold, the shipments for the fortnight amounting to $1,019,000. There has also been a considerable amount of coin remitted to the South. The receipts of gold from California were $1,621,511. The Bank returns show a decrease in specie of $798,849, and an increase in loans of $716,[illegible]. Foreign Exchanges are firm. London rather higher."

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY'S BUSINESS IN NOVEMBER.

Receipts.	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$10,661 84	$12,040 [illegible]
Freights	30,013 71	30,[illegible]
Sundries	1,[illegible]	1,633 10
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Expenses.	1857.	1858.
Maintaining road	$[illegible] 71	$[illegible]
Machinery	2,[illegible] 27	1,[illegible]
Operating road	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overcharges refunded	152 [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$14,[illegible]	$13,[illegible]
Net	$27,[illegible]	$[illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the Export (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Previously reported	77,470,940	71,[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$79,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Percent. discount.
New-York State Currency	[illegible]
New-England and New-Jersey	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Baltimore	[illegible]
Interior Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Interior Maryland	[illegible]
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	[illegible]
South Carolina and Georgia	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Free Indiana	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Assorted packages New-York State	[illegible]
Assorted packages New-England	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
80 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
120 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
160 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	par

SPECIE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, DEC. 20.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

Real Estate...TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

Partition sale—MARY JONES vs. JAMES [illegible], the three-story brick house and lot, No. [illegible] street, east side, between [illegible], [illegible], sold to JOHN [illegible] for $6,100. E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

By Mr. BLEECKER, was sold 72 feet 6 inches front and rear, on the southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, by 76 feet 8 inches on Thirty-fifth-street, and 81 feet 6 inches on the [illegible] side, sold as three lots for $5,[illegible] per lot. Bought by EDWARD and ANDREW MARTIN.

On Saturday, Messrs. [illegible] [illegible], sold to [illegible] the brick house and lot south side of Forty-fifth-street, 430 feet east of Sixth-avenue, [illegible] for $6,400.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports the sale of one lot on east side of Eleventh-avenue, 100 feet north of Forty-fifth-street; price, $1,[illegible]. Also, the sale of three lots on north side of Ninety-ninth-street, about [illegible] feet east of Fifth-avenue; price, $[illegible] each.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the following sales: One lot north side Seventy-fifth-street, [illegible] west of Fourth-avenue, for $[illegible]. One lot south side One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $325. One lot south side Ninety-fourth-street, 450 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $1,[illegible]. Four gores south side One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for $[illegible] each—equal to about four lots.

We hear of the sale of two lots on the west side of Fifth-avenue, 25 feet south of Forty-sixth-street, for $7,000 each.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT has a declining tendency; White, $1 30@$1 40; Red, $1 20@$1 26½. Corn dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 24@24½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY declined ½c.; sales at 21½c. HOGS—Sales 2,000, at $6 25@$7 12½—the latter price for those averaging 200 lbs. MESS PORK $18.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; White, $1 35@$1 50. CORN firm. PROVISIONS steady.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Stocks dull. Reading Railroad, 25¾; Morris Canal, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Persia	Dec. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Dec. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Dec. 31	New-York	Galway.
Kangaroo	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburg	[illegible]	Glasgow	New-York.
Ariel	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Karnak	Dec. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Circassian	Dec. 9	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Washington	Dec. 27	New-York	San Juan.
Quaker City	Jan. 13	New-Orleans	[illegible]

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Jan. 3	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Black Warrior	Dec. 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 7 21 | Sun sets... 4 37 | Moon sets... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 9 57 | Gov. Island... 9 [illegible] | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans [illegible], via Havana [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. [illegible]

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston [illegible]

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. [illegible]

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 21—Arr. ships Cyclone, [illegible]; barks Belvidere, Jackson, do.; brig Brilliant, [illegible], New-Orleans; brigs Nereus, Atkins, Malaga; [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]